10/4/85 55425-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 253 Based on data available through August 30, 1985

CONTENTS

The Economic Situation in the Nation and the State 1

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States... 4

New Jersey's Business Community by Size of Establishment 6

New Jersey Migration Since 1970.....10

Occupational Outlook for New Jersey: 1995.....18

STATISTICAL SECTION.....S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic situation showed little change between June and July. Business activity held to a moderately rising course, consumer prices advanced an annual rate of only 2.3% and unemployment remained stuck at 7.3% of the civilian labor force for the sixth month in a row. Economic growth has been sluggish since mid-1984, especially in manufacturing and homebuilding, and little if any acceleration is anticipated by most forecasters for the period immediately ahead. Gross national product grew at annual rates of only 0.3% in the first quarter and 2.0% (revised) in the second.

Employment climbed to another record high in July, with most of the gains in trade, finance, and business and personal services. Factory jobholding was essentially unchanged from June but down 211,000 from where it was five months earlier. July's hiring added only fractionally to the nation's wage and salary income, but retroactive social security payments helped raise total personal income by a more respectable 0.4%, matching June's increase and helping to cancel an 0.7% drop a month earlier.

Consumer spending remained on an upward track, also advancing by 0.4% in July, but business expenditures on new equipment showed signs of weakness and housing starts were subdued for the third month in a row following a promising upturn earlier in the year sparked by reduced mortgage interest rates. Starts were at an average annual rate of 1,674,000 during May through July, compared with 1,830,000 during the first four months of the year. This slippage in the face of improved mortgage market conditions has surprised many analysts and has been attributed by some to wariness about the federal deficit and the future course of the economy. At least some improvement from the recent pace is still expected for the months immediately ahead, but a full rebound to the volume of starts of early 1984 appears unlikely.

Industrial production edged up another 0.2% in July as gains for consumer goods and construction supplies more than offset reduced output of business equipment and defense and space products. The dip of defense and space production is of little consequence since it was nothing more than a pause from a steep (9.1%) uptrend over the past year that is likely to resume. However, the slippage of business equipment output for the second month in a row appears to reflect a combination of softening domestic demand, heavy import penetration, and continued difficulties exporting abroad. Though the value of the dollar has been moving down in recent months, it remains high and is still a serious problem for domestic producers of consumer goods, business equipment, and farm products.

Most business analysts have been revising their projections downwards because of the weak performance of key economic barometers in recent months and their continued concern about the international trade and federal budget deficits. They disagree on details and magnitudes, but the most common expectation is one of lackluster growth during the year ahead that, at best, will hold unemployment about where it is.

On the more positive side, few forecasters predict either a recession or a near-term resumption of serious inflationary pressures. Consumer prices are expected to increase somewhat more in 1986 than in 1985 as an easing of the value of the dollar triggers mark-ups for imports and reduces the constraints of stiff foreign competition on domestic pricing policies. This is not expected to get out of hand, however, because of the anticipated sluggishness of the economy's growth rate and the persistence of above-normal unemployment and excess industrial capacity.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of August 30, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey's business expansion continued in July, fueled by sustained growth in the service sectors and a record pace of construction activity. Manufacturing remains the only soft spot in the state's economy. Though factory jobholding held its own in July, its trend had been downwards since the beginning of the year, mirroring its performance nationally. Manufacturers' orders have been sluggish across the nation, in part because of the adverse effects of the overvalued dollar on the ability of domestic producers to compete in international markets.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey was essentially unchanged in July at 3,439,900 on a seasonally adjusted basis, but would have increased had it not been for abnormal seasonal patterns that caused misleading drops of 1,800 in the public sector and 3,500 in construction. Government employment simply returned to where it was before an erratic jump a month earlier, and the shortfall of seasonal hiring in construction (for the fourth month in a row) appears to be nothing more than a compensation for the fact that the building boom and favorable weather had resulted in a smaller than usual contraction of this industry during the winter months.

Private service-producing industries expanded their payrolls by 4,100 jobs in July, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. Most of the gain was attributable to hiring by wholesalers, restaurants, and the recreation industry where additional staff was taken on by the recently opened Trump Castle Casino. Partially offsetting these increases were layoffs in air transportation and trucking. Also, seasonal hiring fell short of expectations in finance, insurance and real estate, despite the move of 300 jobs from New York City to Jersey City by Bankers Trust.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 1,100 on a seasonally adjusted basis, reversing a steady erosion that began last winter and took a toll of 12,300 jobs between January and June. The significance of July's uptick is questionable, however, since it primarily reflects fewer-than-usual short-term layoffs that typically occur in connection with vacation shutdowns during July rather than the result of stepped up hiring. Unless hiring has since picked up, July's improvement will be reversed in August when recalls from vacation layoffs will fall short of seasonal expectations.

Though the New Jersey economy is still growing, job expansion has moderated thus far in 1985, as has been the case nationally. Since January, the State's economic growth has generated an average of 3,200 additional jobs per month, substantially fewer than the monthly average of 13,200 chalked up during the preceding 25 months. This is partly attributable to the retrenchment in manufacturing, but it also reflects a more subdued pace of expansion in the service sectors and a stabilization of employment in construction following the huge increases of 1983 and 1984.

The extraordinary job increases recorded by New Jersey's construction and service sectors during the first two years of recovery from the recession far exceeded the state's underlying population and labor force growth rates and could not have continued indefinitely. They were fueled by a strong surge of pent-up demand for consumer durable goods, housing and office and commercial space that was bound to ease as the business recovery matured; they were made possible by the availability of a substantial reserve of labor that had been unemployed or had chosen to remain out of the labor force during the recession.

Except for the "structurally unemployed"--displaced workers and others whose skills do not match the requirements of growing industries--this reserve of idle labor resources has been largely eliminated. In response to the increased job openings generated by the business expansion, the state's labor force participation rate climbed from a 63.6% average in 1982 to a record 65.6% during 1984 and has remained at about that level thus far this year. This is about a percentage point above the national average and about as high as it can be expected to go. The unemployment rate dropped by more than three percentage points over the same period and leveled off at an average of only 5.8% during the first seven months of 1985, the lowest since 1973. Under these conditions, labor supply constraints would have made it impossible to sustain the steep employment expansion of 1983 and 1984 even if the growth of demand had not tapered off.

New Jersey's substantially improved labor market conditions have resulted in shorter lines at local unemployment insurance offices and an opportunity to rebuild the once-bankrupt trust fund out of which benefits are paid. The percentage of covered workers collecting regular state UI benefits (the insured unemployment rate) dropped to a weekly average of only 3.1% in 1984 and 3.0% for the first seven months of 1985. Except for a handful of months during the Korean and Vietnam Wars, it has not been this low since the 1940s.

Spending by New Jersey consumer's picked up during the second quarter, after showing some weakness earlier in the year. For the full first half of the year, dollar sales of Garden State retail outlets were up 6.6% from their year earlier pace, slightly more than matching a 5.9% increase nationally. When adjusted for price increases, the state's over-the-year retail sales gain has been running at about 4.2%.

The State's construction indicators remain extremely strong, with the total volume of contract awards during the first seven months of the year exceeding those during the same months in 1984 by 33% in marked contrast to a 4% increase nationally. Nonresidential building contracts have been running at almost exactly the same pace as in 1984, but homebuilding awards have increased 58% and public works contracts have recorded a 44% gain. Nationally, residential contracts have shown no over-the-year change and awards have risen 11% for public works projects and 6% for nonresidential buildings.

New Jersey has also been outpacing the nation in the number of new business formations. During the first four months of the year (the most recent data available), the number of new business incorporations was up from its volume for the comparable period in 1984 by 11% in New Jersey and 3% nationally. At the same time, fewer businesses have been failing. Statistics for individual months have fluctuated erratically thus far in 1985, but for the first seven months taken together, business bankruptcies in New Jersey were off 8% from a year earlier. Comparable

data for the nation as a whole are not yet available.

Further expansion of the New Jersey economy appears likely for the balance of the year, with unemployment remaining within the 5¼% to 6% range. The sustained strength of construction indicators should ensure a strong demand for building craftsmen at least into early 1986. Job growth will be concentrated mostly in the service sectors, however, where hiring should keep increasing in trade, business services, finance, health care and other personal services. Prospects for job creation in manufacturing are less promising and will remain so until the value of the dollar declines enough to slow the tide of imports and make exports more competitive abroad.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

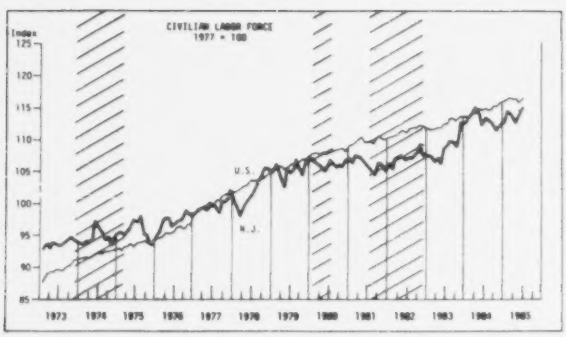
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

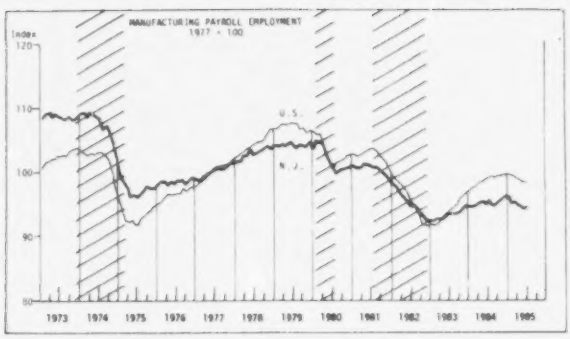
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$121,260	$119,108	$110,391	1st Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.8	+ 7.7
$ 4,127	$ 4,047	$ 3,784	Jun	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.6	+ 5.9
2,513	2,257	2,152	Apr	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+10.7	+ 2.5
126	55	102	Jul	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 7.6	INA
113.4	177.6	107.4	Jun	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+37.0	- 6.6
$ 831.6	$ 636.4	$ 463.6	Jul	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+33.0	+ 4.0
$ 552.8	$ 390.0	$ 218.6	Jul	Residential*	S-18	+57.7	0.0
$ 193.7	$ 198.0	$ 179.4	Jul	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 0.2	+ 6.4
$ 85.2	$ 48.4	$ 65.6	Jul	Nonbuilding*		+43.9	+11.1
3,439.9	3,440.1	3,345.6	Jul	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.6	+ 3.6
725.4	724.3	732.4	Jul	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.04	+ 0.8
2,714.5	2,715.8	2,613.2	Jul	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.5	+ 4.4
231	208	239	Jul	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 8.4	- 2.9
5.9	5.4	6.2	Jul	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
94.1	91.1	93.6	Jul	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.2	INA
3.0	2.9	3.1	Jul	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.1	41.1	41.2	Jul	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	- 1.0
$ 9.86	$ 9.83	$ 9.50	Jul	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 401.30	$ 404.01	$ 387.60	Jul	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.8	+ 2.7

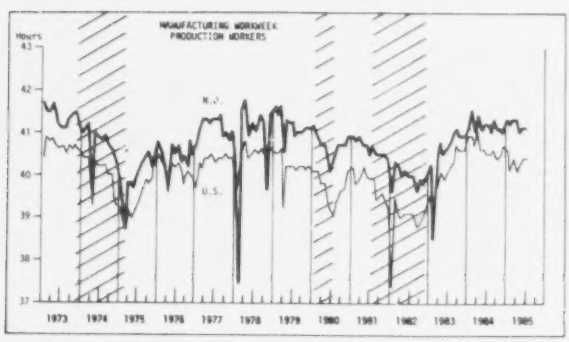
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-1st Qtr.'85)(Month Ago-4th Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-1st Qtr.'84)
INA - Information Not Available

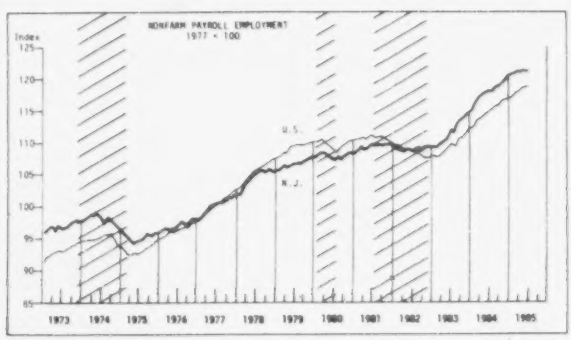
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

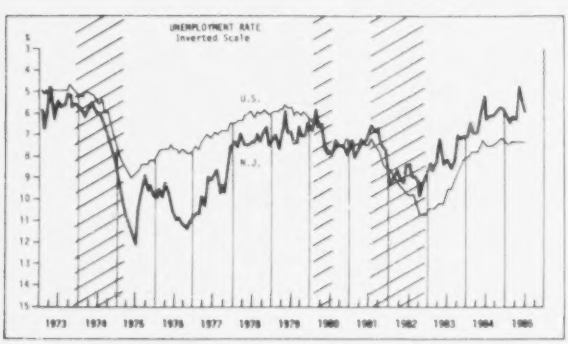
New Jersey and the United States

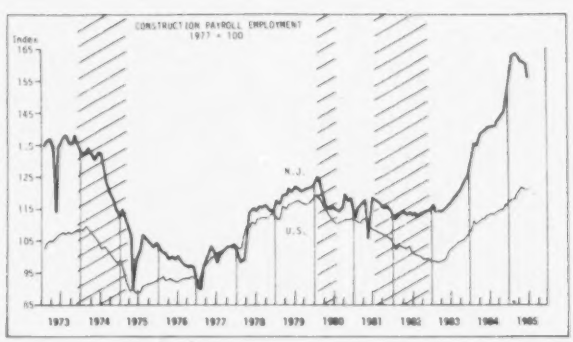




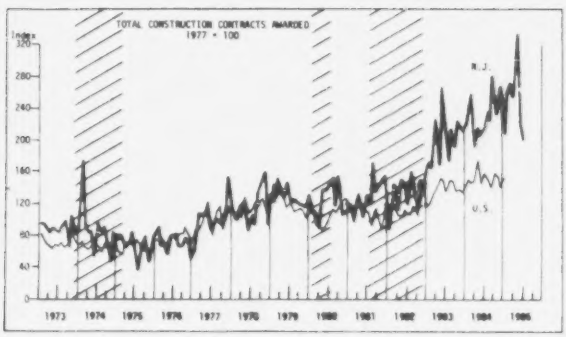


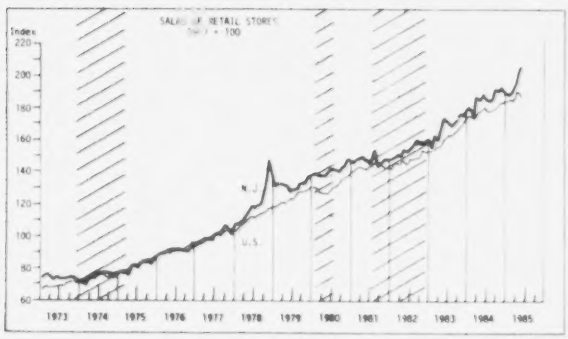


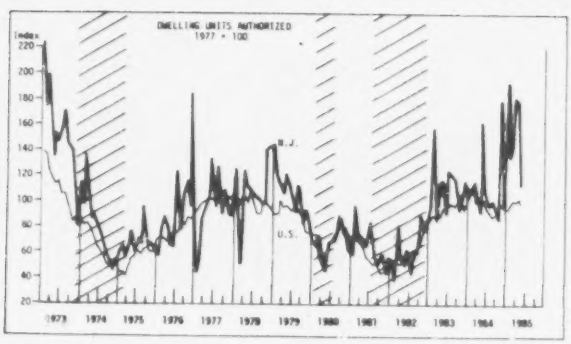


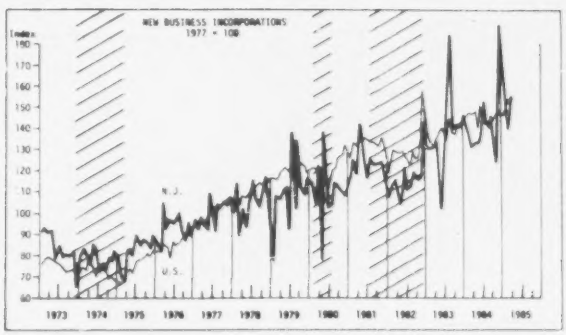


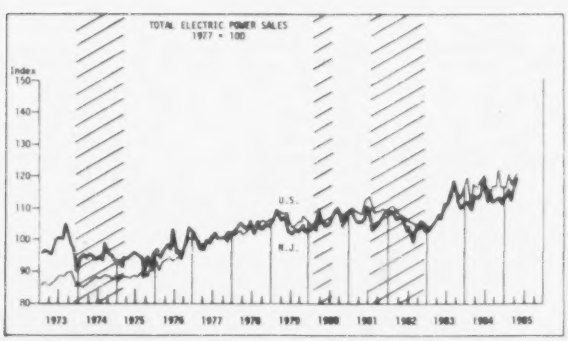
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1979 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

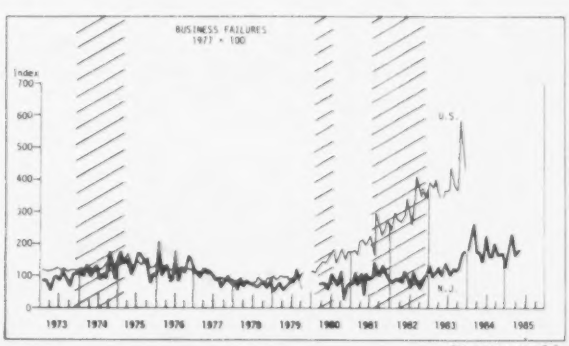












See note on page S-3.

New Jersey's Business Community

by Size of Establishment

By
David Aylesworth
Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research

New Jersey's business community is dominated by establishments having less than 100 workers. According to March 1984 private sector covered employment data, these smaller workplaces represented over 97% of New Jersey's business establishments. Nevertheless, these smaller establishments provided only 51% of the state's covered private sector jobs while establishments with over 100 employees, accounting for only 3% of total private establishments, were the source of almost the same number of jobs (49% of the state's private-sector employment in March 1984).

The figures in this article are based on reports submitted by private employers covered by New Jersey's unemployment insurance system. Generally, any employer paying at least $1,000 in wages in the current or preceding quarter of the calendar year is covered. Most agriculture workers, railroad workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, most domestics, and employees of small non-profit organizations are excluded from coverage. For a more detailed description of the data and of coverage exclusions, see the Appendix of the Division of Planning and Research's Covered Employment Trends, 1983.

Covered employment data are collected by establishment or unit, rather than by company. Establishments are economic units at a single physical location where business is conducted. Companies are legal entities which may have numerous physical locations.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE

Tables I and II show the size distribution of New Jersey's covered units and employment, respectively. As seen in the first column of Table I, the smallest establishments, those with less than five employees, numbered over 83,000 or about 54% of total covered establishments in March 1984. When these establishments are added to those which number five to nine employees, the combined group accounts for nearly 74% of all units, clearly showing the dominance in terms of numbers of units of smaller establishments in the state.

Table II shows the impact of the various size groups of establishments on total covered employment. For instance, the roughly 83,000 establishments with less than five employees accounted for only 168,887 employees or about 6.4% of total covered private employment and those employing less than ten accounted for less than 14% of total covered private jobs. The larger establishments, on the other hand, while few in number, accounted for a larger share of total jobs. For example, the units in the 100-249 employee size group accounted for

TABLE I
NUMBER OF NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1984

SIZE GROUPS (Employment)	TOTAL	MFG	SERVICES	CONSTR	TRANS/ COMM/ PUBLIC UTIL.	TRADE	FIN/ INS/ REAL ESTATE	AGRIC. MINING	UNCL.[2]
Less than 5	83,199	3,361	30,758	8,709	3,284	25,934	6,916	1,385	2,852
5 to 9	30,515	2,244	9,206	2,575	1,311	11,762	2,397	434	586
10 to 19	18,383	2,316	4,426	1,400	956	7,385	1,404	247	249
20 to 49	13,092	2,524	2,637	800	840	5,227	822	99	143
50 to 99	4,987	1,416	912	178	355	1,777	312	23	14
100 to 249	3,013	1,002	640	81	274	835	166	8	7
250 to 499	747	313	157	13	69	142	52	.	1
500 to 999	314	111	87	[1]	30	57	26	.	1
1000 and Over	196	71	73	[1]	23	14	12	.	.
TOTAL	154,446	13,358	48,896	13,761	7,142	53,133	12,107	2,196	3,853

TABLE II
NEW JERSEY PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1984

SIZE GROUPS (Employment)	TOTAL	MFG	SERVICES	CONSTR	TRANS/ COMM/ PUBLIC UTIL.	TRADE	FIN/ INS/ REAL ESTATE	AGRIC. MINING	UNCL.[2]
Less than 5	168,887	7,528	60,758	16,599	6,821	55,455	13,852	2,682	5,192
5 to 9	200,854	15,196	59,762	16,772	8,698	77,946	15,889	2,811	3,780
10 to 19	246,666	32,115	58,744	18,612	12,970	98,999	18,656	3,273	3,297
20 to 49	399,466	79,862	79,033	23,436	25,992	159,611	24,659	2,747	4,126
50 to 99	344,043	98,669	63,962	12,205	24,629	120,985	21,118	1,612	863
100 to 249	452,985	153,921	95,303	11,798	41,235	123,273	25,064	1,238	1,153
250 to 499	253,486	105,037	53,817	3,934	23,763	48,461	18,114	.	360
500 to 999	217,345	78,901	59,231	[1]	20,931	38,827	17,749	.	554
1000 and Over	371,345	141,451	136,816	[1]	44,698	24,414	18,331	.	.
TOTAL	2,655,077	712,680	667,426	110,143	209,737	747,971	173,432	14,363	19,325

NOTE: Data for firms covered by unemployment compensation law.

An establishment is the physical location where business is conducted. For multilocation firms each reporting unit is counted as one establishment.

[1] Data are suppressed to prevent disclosure of employer's identity.

[2] Unclassified are establishments for which business activity could not be determined from available information.

less than 2% of total units but employed about 450,000 or 17% of all employed. Moreover, units with 250 or more employees taken as a group employed about one-third of the total employed while accounting for less than 1% of all establishments in the state.

SIZE-CLASS DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

As seen in Table I, there is a definite relationship between employment size of an establishment and its industrial ativity. Establishments in the manufacturing sector are far more likely to employ over 100 workers than establishments in the other major industry groups. Over 11%, or about 1,500 of the almost 13,400 manufacturing units in New Jersey, employed over 100 workers. The next closest industry was transportation/communications/public utilities; about 6% of its units employed over 100 employees. More dramatically, 35% of the state's establishments which employed 100 or more were in manufacturing. Conversely, about 66% of the establishments with less than 100 workers were in the services and trade sectors.

There are a number of possible explanations for the disparity in size distribution among industries. In manufacturing and public utilities, for instance, many establishments require a large work force to achieve economies of scale in terms of making full use of plant and equipment. On the other hand, the services industry, with some exceptions like private colleges, hospitals, and large hotels, is comprised primarily of a diverse group of small personal and business service-oriented establishments, such as repair shops and professional offices including those of physicians and attorneys. Similarly, the trade group of industries is weighted toward small businesses. Many wholesale operations, for example, employ only one or two individuals, and at the retail level the small shops employing less than 100 workers outnumber the large, more well-known department stores.

The size distribution patterns by industry in terms of the number of establishments in Table I generally hold true for the employment data as shown in Table II, although, as in the total private sector, larger establishments tend to account for a much greater share of industry employment. Of all employment generated by units with over 100 employees, the manufacturing industry makes up about 37% or almost one-half million employees. In terms of the size distribution within the industries, the manufacturing and transportation/communications/public utilities sectors have a disproportionate share of their employment in larger establishments, with 67% and 63% respectively in the over 100 employees group. Additionally, in the transportation/communications/public utilities industry group only 6% of the establishments generated 63% of the employment due in part, as previously noted, to some extremely large employing units in public utilities.

In services, the employment distribution is especially interesting. While smaller units clearly dominate the industry, as discussed earlier, the few larger establishments (only 2% of the total units for the industry) employ over half of the workers in the industry. Moreover, this sector accounts for 27% of the statewide employment generated by larger firms (those over 100).

TABLE III
NEW JERSEY'S PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 EMPLOYEES OR MORE
1973-1984 (MARCH)

Year	Percent of Total Private Sector Covered Units	Percent of Total Private Sector Covered Employment
1973	2.9%	50.4%
1974	2.9	50.4
1975	2.7	49.2
1976	2.7	48.7
1977	2.7	48.6
1978	2.8	48.9
1979	2.9	48.4
1980	2.9	48.8
1981	2.9	49.0
1982	2.7	49.1
1983	2.6	48.5
1984	2.8	49.0

In the trade industries, on the other hand, the relationships for unit size generally hold true for employment. The dominance of small units is reflected in the employment distribution. Over 68% of the employment in the industry is generated by establishments with less than 100 employees.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OVER LAST TEN YEARS

The relationship between type of industry and size would appear to be significant in light of the long-term trend toward a service-oriented economy with a reduced dependence on the manufacturing sector. The data for larger establishments (those with over 100 employees), however, as presented in Table III, show that in spite of this national trend, which is reflected in New Jersey, larger establishments have maintained a fairly steady share of the state's units and employment over the past ten years. This perhaps indicates a relatively better performance for larger manufacturing establishments than for the industry as a whole over the decade, and/or an offsetting increase in larger employers in the service sector of the state's economy.

It should be noted that since these data are a by-product of New Jersey's unemployment insurance system, comparability of the historical data may be affected by changes in the unemployment compensation law regarding coverage. Also, since the data are collected primarily for unemployment tax administration purposes, they are not corrected or revised

on a historic basis. The impact of these factors on the data in Table III is believed to be minimal.

As shown in Table III, changes in the unit and employment shares of large establishments have been small and barely significant. The percentage of establishments with over 100 employees dipped slightly in only two periods--1974-1975 and 1982-1983--which coincided with two national recessions. The proportion of New Jersey's total covered employment in establishments with over 100 workers show declines during the same recessionary periods.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

Table IV shows the distribution of employment for the 21 New Jersey counties by size of employing unit. For the purpose of this analysis, the counties were divided into four geographical regions. The northwestern region separates the three more rural counties from the other eight northern counties which make up the traditional "northeast corridor." Those eight counties account for about three-quarters of the manufacturing jobs in the state. As expected, the counties located in the more industrialized northeast portion of the state generally have a higher proportion of workers employed in large establishments. Conversely, the more rural southern New Jersey counties generally have a smaller proportion of workers in the large-unit category while the central area shows a split pattern. Mercer County has a high percentage of large-unit employers while Monmouth County employers tend to be smaller. For the most part, this regional pattern has held fairly steady in recent years. Of course, exceptions exist. The most noteworthy are Atlantic and Salem counties in the southern region. Atlantic County data are influenced by the presence of large hotel-casinos employing over 30,000, while the construction of the Salem nuclear generating plant has brought a few large employers to Salem County, an otherwise rural area where these construction jobs make up a sizeable part of total employment.

SUMMARY

Although smaller establishments predominate in their share of total private sector covered units, large establishments account for a disproportionately large share of covered jobs. For example, units employing less than ten persons accounted for almost 74% of all private-sector establishments but less than 14% of total jobs in the private sector.

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF PRIVATE SECTOR
COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH 1984

	Percentage of Units		Percentage of Employment	
Region/County	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or more Employees	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or more Employees
Northeast				
Bergen	97.3%	2.7%	55.1%	44.9%
Essex	97.1	2.9	48.4	51.6
Hudson	96.9	3.1	51.5	48.5
Middlesex	95.7	4.3	44.2	55.8
Morris	96.3	3.7	41.7	58.3
Passaic	96.9	3.1	52.6	47.4
Somerset	96.9	3.1	45.6	54.4
Union	96.7	3.3	47.5	52.5
Northwest				
Hunterdon	98.2	1.8	63.9	36.1
Sussex	98.7	1.3	67.4	32.6
Warren	97.8	2.2	52.8	47.2
Central				
Mercer	96.9	3.1	46.5	53.5
Monmouth	98.0	2.0	61.1	38.9
South				
Atlantic	97.5	2.5	39.9	60.1
Burlington	97.1	2.9	57.5	42.5
Camden	97.2	2.8	56.3	43.7
Cape May	99.3	0.7	84.4	15.6
Cumberland	96.9	3.1	51.1	48.9
Gloucester	97.6	2.4	59.7	40.3
Ocean	98.4	1.6	64.4	35.6
Salem	97.6	2.4	35.7	64.3

New Jersey Migration

Since 1970

Charles Crowley
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Migration is the most dynamic and unpredictable component of population change for states and counties. Two of five persons who were at least five years old and residing in New Jersey in 1980 moved to a different house from April 1975 to April 1980. About half of these movers changed residence within the same county. The other half came from outside the county in which they were living in 1980. Most likely, they moved from a neighboring county. "Migrants" are persons who moved across county borders. Those who move out are called "outmigrants." Therefore, a person who moved from Philadelphia to Gloucester County is an inmigrant for Gloucester and an outmigrant for Philadelphia.

NET MIGRATION SINCE 1970

The number of people living in an area changes in only four ways: (1) a birth to a resident, (2) a death of a resident, (3) a person moves into the area, or (4) a person moves out of the area. In the United States there is an attempt to record every birth and every death, but not to register every move across neighborhood, municipal, county, or state boundaries. Information about internal migration is collected in occasional surveys and in the decennial census on samples of the population. The net migration figures for 1975-1980 shown in Table 1 are from the 1980 census. These estimates are based on a question about where persons who were five years old or older on April 1, 1980 lived in 1975.

The net migration estimates for 1970-1980 and 1980-1984 rely on an indirect method for estimation. For 1970-1980, the number of births recorded from the 1970 census to the 1980 census (979,913) were added to the 1970 census count (7,171,112) and the number of deaths (667,007) were subtracted. The result of this calculation was 7,484,018, but the 1980 census counted only 7,365,011 people. The difference, -119,007, was the net loss of people through migration from 1970 to 1980. Similar calculations for each county gave estimates of net migration for each of the state's 21 counties. The same method using 1980 as the base year and the provisional July 1, 1984 population estimates produced the net migration estimates for 1980-1984.

In general, these estimates show a turnaround in the New Jersey migration patterns from net losses during the 1970s to net gains since 1980. New Jersey had an average net outmigration of 12,000 persons per year in the 1970s and an average net inmigration of about 5,500 from April 1980 to July 1984. A result of this change is that the state's population grew by 150,000 since 1980 from 7,365,000 to 7,515,000. Over the entire decade of the 1970s, the population increase was only 194,000. Migration was the primary factor in the acceleration of the state's population growth.

Many of the counties have experienced similar shifts in net migration. The counties with the greatest net outmigration in the 1970s were the five northeastern counties--Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Union, and Passaic. Essex County had the highest net outflow of persons in both 1970-1980 and 1980-1984, but the average annual loss of 12,084 in the 1970s has dropped to 8,231 in the 1980s. Hudson County had average net losses in the 1970s, 4½ times the 1980s annual average loss. In Bergen, Passaic, and Union the annual net migration losses were about six times higher in the 1970s than in the 1980s. While these counties continue to show net outmigration in the

first half of the 1980s, the rate of loss has dropped dramatically since 1980.

Camden County in southern New Jersey, like the northeastern counties has seen a decrease in its migration losses from an annual average of 1,358 in the 1970s to 906 in the 1980s.

Ocean County has been the fastest growing county in New Jersey for more than two decades and continues to lead the other counties in the 1980s. The 1970s saw an increase of 66%, but even this high rate of growth represented a slow down from the 93% growth from 1960 to 1970. The 1980-1984 trend shows Ocean County, again, to be the fastest growing county, but net inmigration was only half the average of the 1970s in the 1980-1984 period--from about 13,026 per annum to 6,810 per annum. Virtually all of the county's growth was due to migration as births exceeded deaths by only 266 from 1980 to 1984.

Like Ocean, the growth in Cape May County was the result of migration rather than the excess of births over deaths. Indeed, the number of deaths has been higher than the number of births in recent years in the county. Cape May had a net gain of about 25,000 from 1970 to 1980; from 1980 to 1984 the gains have been at about two-thirds the level of the 1970s. Sussex, which was second to Ocean in growth rate in the 1970s, has had only a net gain of 117 persons since 1980.

Monmouth County has seen a net gain of 15,424 persons since 1980. This is 70% above the 1970 net migration levels and second only to Ocean in the 1980-1984 period. Middlesex County has had a complete reversal in net migration from a loss of 2,083 per annum in the 1970s to a gain of 2,404 in the 1980-1984 period. To a lesser degree Somerset and Mercer have also swung from net losses to net gains. Only Warren and Cumberland have gone from net gain from inmigration in the 1970s to net outmigration in the 1980s.

Changes in the remaining New Jersey counties are shown in Table 1. In Atlantic City net migration has been at 76% of the 1970's level. Burlington and Salem have been at about the same levels of net migration as the averages of 1970s. Gloucester has dropped to about one-fifth of the 1970's level. Hunterdon's net migration has been at 56% of the 1970s net migration gains.

In summary, the extremes of net losses and net gains from migration in 1970s have moved toward the center. High net losers have seen lower net outmigration levels in the 1980-1984 period and the highest net gainers have seen lower net gains. Middlesex and Monmouth have made the most significant increases in net inmigration in the first years of the 1980s.

Table 1 shows that the past is at best a poor guide to migration trends in New Jersey. The levels of the 1970s are duplicated in the 1980s in only a couple of counties. In several counties, as well as in the state as a whole, there have been reversals from net outflows to net inflows and in two counties from net gains to net losses. Even the 1975-1980 data show significant changes in trend (See Cumberland, Morris, and Warren counties, for examples.). A clear direction for New Jersey migration patterns over the past 14 years simply does not spring forth from these data.

GROSS MIGRATION 1975 TO 1980

The 1980 census allows for a more detailed examination of migration flows and characteristics of migrants. The net migration figures for 1975-1980 in Table 1 are from the 1980 census. The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing sample questionnaire which asked for the state (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence (i.e., on April 1, 1980) to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population.

The net migration estimate of -83,334 for New Jersey was the difference between the number of inmigrants, those persons who lived in New Jersey in 1980 and elsewhere in 1975, and the number of outmigrants, those persons who lived in another state in 1980 and lived in New Jersey in 1975. The figures for inmigrants and outmigrants are shown in Charts 1 and 2. Note that migration from outside the United States is included in the inmigrant estimate but not for outmigrants. For example, a soldier stationed at Fort Dix in Burlington County in 1975 who was stationed in West Germany in 1980 was not counted as an outmigrant in the census data, while a soldier moving from West Germany to New Jersey from 1975 to 1980 would be counted as an inmigrant. This is quite significant for New Jersey since 21% (142,000) of the state's inmigrants were from outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

STATE MIGRATION FLOWS

As shown in Chart 1, most of the New Jersey inmigrants came from three areas: New York (29%), abroad (21%), and Pennsylvania (16%). Indeed, only New York and Pennsylvania showed net losses to New Jersey among the states. There were 100,000 more people who moved from New York to New Jersey than the other way. The flows between New Jersey and Pennsylvania were more balanced with about 7,000 more persons moving into New Jersey. Florida and California ranked fourth and fifth as origins of New Jersey inmigrants. There were, however, more than five outmigrants to Florida to each inmigrant to New Jersey from the "Sunshine State" and California attracted three New Jerseyans for each Californian who moved to New Jersey.

More than half (52%) of the outmigrants from New Jersey moved to just four states: Florida (18%), Pennsylvania (13%), New York (12%), and California (8%). Eastern states are well represented in the list of most likely destinations of New Jersey outmigrants as are the sunbelt states of Florida, California, Texas, and Arizona. Typically, the southern and southwestern states had three to five times more inmigrants from New Jersey than outmigrants to New Jersey, while eastern (excluding New York and Pennsylvania) and midwestern states had more modest advantages in the flow of migrants--usually less than 2:1. The net outflow of New Jersey residents to other states was substantial from 1975 to 1980. If inmigrants from abroad are excluded, the net loss to other states was 225,305.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Migration may change the composition of a population as well as its total size. Some areas are attractive to retirees while other areas attract people due to employment opportunities. Many young people leave their home county for college or military service. The inmigrants are likely to differ in many characteristics from the outmigrants. Tables 2 and 3 show some demographic attributes of New Jersey inmigrants and outmigrants.

SEX DIFFERENTIALS

More males were inmigrants to New Jersey than females and more males were outmigrants from the state than females. The differences, however, were small. There were less than 1% more male inmigrants and 2.5% more male outmigrants. Among intercounty migrants shown in Table 2, there was a balanced flow of males and females to and from most New Jersey's counties, although there were few counties with substantial sex differentials. Burlington County had about 14% more male inmigrants than female inmigrants and a net gain of about 3,200 more males than females in the 1975 to 1980 period. The sex differentials were highest in favor of males in the 15- to 29-year old group in Burlington indicating the sex differential can be attributed to the armed forces migration to and from the county.

Ocean County had about 4,400 more female inmigrants than males. Knowing that Ocean County is a popular retirement destination, one is tempted to attribute this differential to the demographic fact that there are more older women than older men, but age specific data for the county showed that this was only a partial explanation. More women than men did move to Ocean in the 65-year old and over age group, but an excess of female inmigrants over male inmigrants was evident in all age groups except those under 20 years old in 1980 and for persons 30- to 34-years old as well.

Overall the sex differentials for intercounty migrants were small for nearly all of New Jersey counties.

RACE DIFFERENTIALS

All of the net loss through migration from 1975 to 1980 was from New Jersey's white population. There was a net flow of about 140,000 people. Nonwhite net migration showed 56,000 more inmigrants than outmigrants. Blacks had a net gain of only 5,800 which indicates that Asian and other races accounted for the largest net gains. The five northeastern counties, which had the highest net losses for all races, also had the highest net losses of whites. Bergen and Union had net migration gains among blacks despite large total net outflows, while Essex, Hudson, and Passaic had net losses for both whites and blacks. Only Mercer County had a net loss of more than 1,000 blacks outside the three northeastern counties. Camden County which had a net loss of 11,629 whites had a net gain of 2,024 blacks. Middlesex County compensated for a net loss of 9,396 whites with a net gain of 10,557 among nonwhite race groups including 3,791 blacks.

Ocean County had the greatest net migration gain for whites as it did for all races. Nearly all (96%) of the Ocean County inmigrants were white. In Cape May County, whites also accounted for about 96% of the inmigrants; the county showed a small net loss of blacks. In both counties the number of blacks increased from 1970 to 1980, but the percentage of blacks in the population dropped from 8.0% in 1970 to 6.3% in 1980 in Cape May and from 3.0% to 2.7% in Ocean. The proportion of blacks in the state population increased from 10.7% to 12.6% from 1970 to 1980, the result of migration gains, relatively higher black birth rates and, perhaps, better counting of blacks in the 1980 census.

SPANISH ORIGIN MIGRATION

The state and each county showed net gains from migration for Spanish Origin groups in the 1975-1980 period. There was a net inflow of nearly 49,000 Hispanics. Hudson, Passaic, and Middlesex had the highest net gains. In 1980, Hudson had a Spanish Origin population of 145,000, Passaic had 62,000 Hispanics, and Middlsex had 34,000. Essex County with a 1980 Spanish Origin population of 77,000 had a net gain of 2,900 Hispanic migrants and Union which ranked fourth among New Jersey counties in Spanish Origin population had a net gain of 2,100 migrants. Almost 19% of the state's total Spanish Origin population in 1980 had moved to the state since 1975--92,676 of 494,096. Comparable percentages for whites and blacks were 8.6% and 7.9%, respectively.

AGE DIFFERENTIALS

A partial explanation of the turnaround in net migration from 1970s net outflow to the net gains of the 1980s may be found in the age patterns of New Jersey's interstate migrants. Table 3 shows that the greatest net outmigration was in the age groups 15-years to 24-years old in 1980--a net loss of 83,000 persons in these age groups. The greatest net inmigration was in the next age groups, from 25-years to 34-years old in 1980--a net gain of 32,000 persons from 1975 to 1980. Persons 15- to 24-years old in 1980 were 5- to 14-years old in 1970. In 1970, the 5- to 14- year olds were the largest ten-year age group in the New Jersey population, 1.4 million. In 1980, the 5- to 14-year olds were only 1.1 million. That is, there has been a 21% decline in the size of the age group most likely (according to the 1975-1980 experience) to have the greatest net losses in New Jersey migration flows.

Conversely, the group most likely to have the largest net gain has increased in size from 1970 to 1980. The 25- to 34-year olds in 1980 were 15- to 24-years old in 1970. In 1970 this age group had 1.1 million persons and in 1980 this group had 1.3 million--about a 15% increase. Indeed, the 15- to 24-year olds were the largest ten-year old group in the 1980 state population. These "baby boomers" are moving into age groups which have showed net gains from migration in New Jersey while persons from the lower birth years following the post-war baby boom are growing into the age groups favorable to net losses from migration.

One should not attribute the shift of net migration

entirely to age structure, however, since the relatively strong economy in New Jersey in the 1980-1984 period was surely a major factor in keeping New Jersey residents and attracting inmigrants. A more explicit delineation of these factors is beyond the scope of this article, but it is clear that the age structure is more favorable to net gains from migration in the 1980s than it was in the 1970s.

Persons 15- to 34-years old in 1980 were about one-third the 1980 population, but half of the state's interstate inmigration and outmigrants. Shifts in these age groups have a major impact on the state's migration patterns. Life events which are accompanied by change of residence typically occur at these ages. Graduation from high school, going to college, graduating from college, military service, first full-time employment, marriage, birth of the first child, and purchase of the first house are events that are most likely to involve persons at these ages. For example, 121,522 inmigrants to New Jersey were in college in 1975 or 1980 as were 136,601 of the state's outmigrants. That is, about 18% of both inmigrants and outmigrants were attending college in 1975 or 1980. The state showed a net loss of about 15,000 persons among these college attendees.

Among persons in armed forces in 1975 or 1980, New Jersey had a net outflow of 4,500 persons--33,000 inmigrants and 38,000 outmigrants. Burlington, Cape May, and Monmouth counties which have military installations showed net gains from 1975 to 1980, while all other counties showed net out migration for armed forces members.

Looking at other age groups in Table 3, it is apparent that family building is associated with net inmigration and "empty nests" are associated with net outmigration for New Jersey. Persons 25 to 44 showed net migration gains from 1975 to 1980 as did "their children" aged 5 to 14. Persons 45 and over in 1980 had net losses for New Jersey as did "their children" aged 15 to 24 years old. This pattern accounts for the state having the second highest median age in 1980 among the states (32.2 years), but only the 18th highest proportion of persons 65-years old and over (11.7%). New Jersey attracts persons in the prime work and family building years, but loses people in the young adult years, in later life stages, and at retirement from the labor force. The result was a middle-aging of the state's population in 1980.

COUNTY MIGRATION FLOWS

In addition to the 681,060 interstate inmigrants to New Jersey, there were 590,529 persons five-years old and over who moved from one county in New Jersey to another county in the state. A total of 1.3 million residents in 1980 were migrants--18.4% of persons five years old and over. Over two-thirds (68.4%) of Ocean County's inmigrants were from other New Jersey counties. A state other than New Jersey was the leading state of origin in only two county inmigration flows--Cape May which had more migrants from Pennsylvania and Hudson which had more migrants from New York. New Jersey ranked first as the destination for the outmigration flows in all counties.

Bergen County had the greatest number outmigrants from 1975 to 1980 with 159,797 persons leaving the county. More than one-third (35.4%) of Bergen's outmigrants stayed in New Jersey with Passaic, Ocean, Morris, Hudson, and Essex counties the highest ranked destinations. New York (15% of Bergen's outmigrants), Florida (11.1%), and California (5.6%) were the highest ranked out-of-state destinations. Similarly, the Essex County outmigration flow saw 52.2% move to other New Jersey counties while 9.1% moved to Florida, 6.2% to New York, 4.4% to California, and 4.1% to Pennsylvania. Union, Morris, Ocean, Middlsex, and Hudson were the five most popular counties for Essex outmigrants.

When we look at a southern New Jersey county such as Camden which had 81,479 outmigrants, a different set of neighbors appears as the most common destination. Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic, and Cape May were the highest ranked New Jersey destinations for Camden outmigrants with 43.1% of all outmigrants relocating to another New Jersey county. As one would suspect, Pennsylvania (14.9% of Camden outmigrants) was the most likely out-of-state destination. More specifically, Philadelphia was the destination of 6.1% of the outmigrants. (Philadelphia accounted for 20.5% of all inmigrants to Camden County.) Florida (7.9% of Camden outmigrants) and California (4.6%) were the next highest out-of-state destinations.

A similar pattern is found in the migration flows of each county. Nearby counties within New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and abroad appear prominently in the lists of origins of inmigrants to New Jersey counties. Neighboring counties and often Ocean County, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and California appear near the top of the list of destinations for outmigrants from New Jersey counties.

SUMMARY

New Jersey has experienced significant shifts in migration since 1970. From 1970 to 1975, there were low levels of net outmigration, from 1975 to 1980 the outflow increased to 83,000, and from 1980 to 1984 the state has had small net gains from migration. The northeastern counties have shown signs of cutting the large net migration losses of the 1970s and Sussex and Ocean counties, which had the greatest gains in the 1970s, have had lesser gains in the most recent period covered in this article.

The migration flows have increased the nonwhite population and decreased the white population with the greatest gains among the Asian and other nonwhite races. Blacks showed modest net migration increases in the 1975-1980 data. Age patterns in migration flows showed large outflows for persons 15- to 24-years old in 1980 and inflows for persons 25- to 45-years old. The age structure in 1980 was found to be more favorable to inmigration than it was in 1970 for New Jersey.

When the origins and destinations of migrants were examined, only a few states accounted for most of New Jersey's outmigration and even fewer states (and persons from abroad) accounted for the majority of the state's inmigrants. As for counties, migrants from one county were most likely to move to a neighboring county. Ocean County and Florida appeared prominantly in most of the county outmigrant distributions.

SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA

Inflows and outflows for specific counties can be obtained by contacting the New Jersey State Data Center. Unfortunately, very little of the inter-county flow data from the 1980 census has been published in printed form, but is available only on computer tape.

Information on the mover or migration status of New Jersey residents in 1980 can be found in *General and Social and Economic Characteristics* and *Detailed Population Characteristics* volumes for New Jersey. These tables included such characteristics as age, race, and Spanish Origin, but do not have any information on outmigrants. Similar data on migration status is available for all states in the supplementary report, *Residence in 1975 for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin*. These reports were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Migration data for metropolitan areas is published in a subject report *Geographic Mobility for Metropolitan Areas*. This report includes data of inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration for (SMSAs) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area by sex, race, age, military status and college attendance similar to the information in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. There are also tables on movement between central cities and the remainder of SMSAs. *Gross Migration for Counties: 1975 to 1980* provides the data from Tables 2 and 3 for all counties in the United States. All of these publications are available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and can be found in all federal depository libraries in New Jersey.

County to county migration flows into and out of each county showing origins and destinations is available on computer tape. This file, "Census of Population, 1980: County to County Migration Flows," is available from Data Users Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301) 763-4100. The file contains cross-tabulations by age and sometimes race and/or Spanish Origin for a variety of characteristics including armed forces status, college attendance, work status in 1975, employment status in 1980, occupation, industry, income, education, marital status, household relationship, and place of birth. The file allows comparisons on these characteristics among inmigrants, outmigrants, intra-county movers, and nonmovers. This file is the best source of 1980 census data on migrants.

Table 1.
Net Migration for New Jersey Counties 1970 to 1980, 1975 to 1980, and 1980 to 1984

County	Net Migration 1970-1980	Net Migration 1975-1980	Net Migration 1980-1984 1/
New Jersey	-119,007	-83,334	23,432
Atlantic	17,673	3,540	5,676
Bergen	-65,810	-31,254	-4,848
Burlington	11,322	13,359	4,756
Camden	-13,575	-6,131	-3,850
Cape May	24,752	7,230	7,026
Cumberland	2,518	3,000	-2,706
Essex	-120,839	-58,413	-34,981
Gloucester	14,699	5,975	1,146
Hudson	-71,101	-19,756	-6,881
Hunterdon	13,946	8,784	3,299
Mercer	-9,985	-8,919	525
Middlesex	-20,830	1,161	10,217
Monmouth	21,410	3,069	15,424
Morris	188	-4,302	1,715
Ocean	130,256	41,136	28,944
Passaic	-38,073	-14,191	-2,439
Salem	1,180	507	526
Somerset	-3,813	2,621	3,990
Sussex	30,318	9,477	117
Union	-50,888	-35,765	-3,633
Warren	7,647	3,538	-591

1/ Based on provisional July 1, 1984 population estimates.
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Labor estimates.

Table 2.
Inmigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin for New Jersey Counties from 1975 to 1980

	ALL RACES 1/			WHITE			BLACK			SPANISH ORIGIN 2/		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
NEW JERSEY												
INMIGRANTS	681,080	342,001	339,059	526,806	265,582	262,244	72,842	36,845	35,997	92,875	44,778	47,897
OUTMIGRANTS	784,394	386,941	377,453	666,447	336,120	330,327	87,006	33,887	33,136	43,917	21,818	22,298
NET MIGRATION	-83,334	-44,940	-38,394	-139,641	-71,538	-68,083	5,837	2,978	2,859	48,758	22,960	25,598
ATLANTIC												
INMIGRANTS	28,984	14,039	14,945	24,883	12,212	12,841	2,639	1,215	1,424	1,957	874	1,083
OUTMIGRANTS	25,444	12,243	13,201	21,418	10,218	11,188	3,291	1,765	1,536	851	405	446
NET MIGRATION	3,540	1,796	1,744	3,437	1,994	1,443	-652	-540	-112	1,106	469	637
BERGEN												
INMIGRANTS	126,543	63,383	65,160	109,824	54,958	55,885	8,081	3,908	3,958	8,281	4,340	4,941
OUTMIGRANTS	150,797	79,022	80,775	150,506	74,271	76,235	4,550	2,382	2,188	6,042	3,010	3,032
NET MIGRATION	-31,254	-15,639	-15,615	-40,682	-20,212	-20,370	1,811	823	888	3,238	1,330	1,909
BURLINGTON												
INMIGRANTS	93,185	49,831	43,554	71,317	37,381	33,986	15,737	8,823	7,114	3,977	2,372	1,605
OUTMIGRANTS	79,828	41,244	38,462	66,338	34,013	33,325	6,485	4,414	4,081	1,788	944	844
NET MIGRATION	13,369	8,287	5,072	1,979	1,338	841	8,242	5,209	3,033	2,189	1,428	761
CAMDEN												
INMIGRANTS	76,348	38,688	38,660	59,838	29,881	30,374	8,380	4,388	4,992	5,424	2,416	3,008
OUTMIGRANTS	81,478	39,820	41,658	71,884	34,836	37,028	7,328	3,872	3,883	2,474	1,198	1,276
NET MIGRATION	-5,131	-2,882	-3,198	-11,828	-4,977	-6,852	2,024	886	1,338	2,950	1,217	1,733
CAPE MAY												
INMIGRANTS	20,300	9,958	10,344	18,421	8,932	9,489	807	314	393	353	143	210
OUTMIGRANTS	13,070	6,615	6,455	12,072	6,056	6,016	736	377	359	193	109	84
NET MIGRATION	7,230	3,341	3,889	7,348	3,436	3,813	-137	-63	-84	160	34	126
CUMBERLAND												
INMIGRANTS	16,038	7,228	8,810	10,209	5,273	5,036	2,138	1,198	940	3,344	1,140	1,204
OUTMIGRANTS	17,038	8,626	8,511	14,448	7,233	7,215	1,840	889	941	1,107	488	611
NET MIGRATION	-3,000	-1,398	-1,701	-4,139	-1,980	-2,179	298	298	-1	1,237	844	593
ESSEX												
INMIGRANTS	83,309	46,803	46,306	59,087	28,953	30,114	23,703	11,328	12,375	14,455	6,982	7,493
OUTMIGRANTS	152,222	74,277	77,946	113,021	54,492	58,529	31,760	16,002	15,778	11,882	5,572	6,020
NET MIGRATION	-58,413	-28,774	-29,638	-53,934	-25,539	-28,415	-8,077	-4,674	-3,403	2,883	1,390	1,473
GLOUCESTER												
INMIGRANTS	36,910	16,878	20,034	35,288	17,078	18,188	2,725	1,376	1,350	848	447	401
OUTMIGRANTS	32,935	16,394	16,541	29,992	14,966	14,818	2,480	1,114	1,338	392	211	181
NET MIGRATION	5,975	2,482	3,493	5,303	2,093	3,270	276	281	14	456	236	220
HUDSON												
INMIGRANTS	78,274	38,039	38,245	62,738	27,307	25,432	5,783	2,948	2,843	32,078	14,743	17,335
OUTMIGRANTS	88,030	47,068	48,022	78,388	37,944	40,414	7,718	3,824	3,891	17,883	8,710	9,253
NET MIGRATION	-10,755	-8,979	-10,777	-24,928	-10,637	-13,982	-1,933	-906	-1,018	14,115	6,033	8,082
HUNTERDON												
INMIGRANTS	23,643	12,066	11,477	22,588	11,513	11,053	986	417	288	385	215	170
OUTMIGRANTS	16,788	8,304	8,553	15,380	8,008	8,354	103	46	55	186	124	84
NET MIGRATION	6,764	3,682	2,922	6,306	3,507	2,899	582	389	213	197	91	106
MERCER												
INMIGRANTS	48,138	24,581	24,558	40,606	20,288	20,533	5,883	2,901	3,482	2,180	1,183	1,017
OUTMIGRANTS	55,048	28,668	28,188	46,686	24,044	23,811	7,451	3,871	3,880	1,804	990	814
NET MIGRATION	-6,910	-6,288	-3,631	-7,747	-4,088	-3,088	-3,348	-1,270	-1,078	376	273	103
MIDDLESEX												
INMIGRANTS	111,708	55,918	55,790	90,843	45,300	45,743	19,087	8,249	8,808	8,351	4,884	4,887
OUTMIGRANTS	110,844	55,194	55,384	100,338	50,814	49,826	8,388	3,780	3,818	3,821	1,909	2,012
NET MIGRATION	1,181	726	456	-8,398	-5,314	-4,082	3,781	2,469	1,282	5,430	2,775	2,655
MONMOUTH												
INMIGRANTS	84,288	46,705	47,883	85,388	42,188	43,183	8,231	2,931	2,880	3,887	1,888	1,801
OUTMIGRANTS	81,188	45,881	45,848	84,183	41,894	42,189	8,337	2,782	2,886	2,813	1,278	1,138
NET MIGRATION	3,088	1,184	1,815	1,208	192	1,014	-118	-181	38	1,174	888	888
MORRIS												
INMIGRANTS	88,882	44,981	45,281	82,137	41,244	41,883	2,338	1,218	1,123	2,201	1,848	1,883
OUTMIGRANTS	94,184	47,833	46,881	90,118	46,488	44,858	2,144	1,008	1,138	2,317	1,134	1,183
NET MIGRATION	-4,302	-2,833	-1,370	-8,878	-4,212	-2,788	194	210	-16	884	814	370
OCEAN												
INMIGRANTS	81,208	43,478	47,828	87,734	41,718	48,014	1,883	1,033	830	2,232	1,085	1,147
OUTMIGRANTS	50,188	24,882	25,177	47,744	23,883	24,881	1,888	833	784	1,880	888	782
NET MIGRATION	41,138	18,488	22,848	39,880	18,027	21,883	387	201	188	882	127	388
PASSAIC												
INMIGRANTS	61,848	30,282	31,888	48,488	23,888	24,844	4,231	2,137	2,084	14,272	7,088	7,177
OUTMIGRANTS	78,838	38,188	37,880	67,381	33,888	33,873	8,884	3,838	3,818	8,848	3,882	2,883
NET MIGRATION	-14,181	-7,838	-8,288	-18,881	-10,138	-8,828	-1,833	-883	-731	8,227	4,883	4,224
SALEM												
INMIGRANTS	8,834	4,838	4,488	7,888	3,871	3,787	882	488	484	488	288	288
OUTMIGRANTS	8,427	4,418	4,888	7,287	3,777	3,488	882	828	483	182	77	85
NET MIGRATION	887	188	388	481	84	387	-188	-81	-18	247	133	118
SOMERSET												
INMIGRANTS	47,883	24,878	23,888	42,787	21,378	21,481	2,222	1,888	1,888	1,718	888	818
OUTMIGRANTS	45,342	22,288	23,887	42,884	21,842	21,882	1,888	788	888	882	432	448
NET MIGRATION	2,821	1,828	881	-87	334	-431	1,713	887	788	848	478	378
SUSSEX												
INMIGRANTS	33,373	16,888	16,874	33,838	16,238	16,288	248	138	188	748	328	428
OUTMIGRANTS	23,888	11,881	12,018	23,484	11,883	11,781	188	84	188	382	171	181
NET MIGRATION	8,477	4,818	4,888	8,881	4,878	4,888	48	48	4	387	188	242
UNION												
INMIGRANTS	72,833	34,903	37,838	84,731	28,318	28,418	12,388	8,788	8,848	8,748	8,848	4,781
OUTMIGRANTS	108,288	84,481	83,847	84,731	47,288	47,331	10,474	8,478	8,888	7,882	3,881	3,881
NET MIGRATION	-38,788	-18,848	-18,217	-38,888	-31,874	-18,818	1,838	288	1,848	2,884	1,244	848
WARREN												
INMIGRANTS	17,723	8,848	8,883	17,118	8,358	8,788	383	141	183	318	173	137
OUTMIGRANTS	14,188	7,114	7,871	13,881	8,783	8,888	381	228	188	382	184	128
NET MIGRATION	3,838	1,838	2,812	3,488	1,887	1,882	-78	-84	8	38	18	8

1/ Includes other races not shown separately.
2/ Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

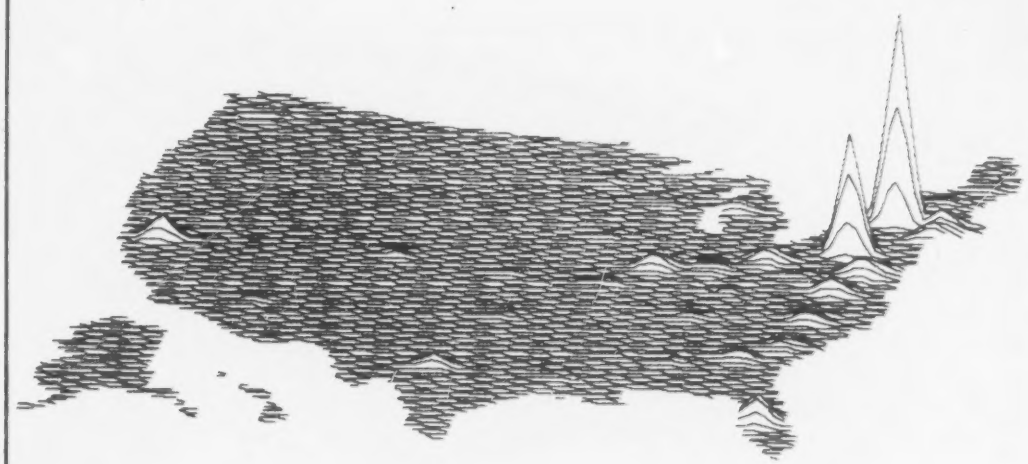
Table 3.
Inmigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Age for New Jersey Counties from 1975 to 1980

	TOTAL	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
NEW JERSEY											
INMIGRANTS	881,060	85,808	97,700	85,285	80,184	108,889	84,975	89,450	45,028	34,948	40,813
OUTMIGRANTS	764,394	87,848	95,823	85,989	133,508	94,893	77,218	91,271	54,085	54,831	59,185
NET MIGRATION	-83,334	7,789	2,077	-29,704	-53,324	14,096	17,789	8,179	-9,041	-19,883	-18,282
ATLANTIC											
INMIGRANTS	28,984	2,302	2,092	2,046	4,884	4,786	3,368	3,084	1,880	2,283	2,575
OUTMIGRANTS	25,444	2,079	1,874	2,859	4,832	3,112	2,489	2,738	1,829	1,180	3,301
NET MIGRATION	3,840	223	418	-813	-74	1,884	929	346	231	1,123	-726
BERGEN											
INMIGRANTS	128,843	11,381	9,488	8,078	11,778	20,038	18,801	21,041	10,814	7,882	8,787
OUTMIGRANTS	159,787	9,578	9,170	15,308	25,273	23,218	17,887	17,128	12,487	14,178	15,824
NET MIGRATION	-31,284	1,773	288	-7,230	-13,487	-3,181	2,134	3,913	-1,843	-6,897	-7,037
BURLINGTON											
INMIGRANTS	93,185	8,326	7,818	10,340	13,227	14,137	12,886	12,338	6,298	3,402	4,833
OUTMIGRANTS	78,826	7,585	6,674	8,184	13,771	11,232	10,532	10,300	5,455	3,394	2,788
NET MIGRATION	13,388	1,740	1,044	2,158	-544	2,908	2,136	2,038	-158	8	2,034
CAMDEN											
INMIGRANTS	75,348	7,828	8,803	4,345	8,048	14,001	11,188	10,238	4,328	3,887	3,784
OUTMIGRANTS	81,478	7,308	8,818	7,784	12,778	11,830	10,243	9,818	5,479	5,081	5,475
NET MIGRATION	-6,131	724	888	-3,439	-3,728	2,071	952	823	-1,143	-1,384	-1,891
CAPE MAY											
INMIGRANTS	20,300	1,380	1,388	1,883	2,807	2,282	1,883	2,088	1,828	2,718	3,724
OUTMIGRANTS	13,070	872	787	1,281	2,243	1,838	1,304	1,110	901	778	1,784
NET MIGRATION	7,230	408	872	701	384	323	288	878	728	1,838	880
CUMBERLAND											
INMIGRANTS	14,038	1,500	1,304	1,188	1,834	2,218	1,888	1,772	888	783	1,077
OUTMIGRANTS	17,038	1,828	1,248	1,884	3,374	2,307	1,888	1,888	883	880	877
NET MIGRATION	-3,000	-317	88	-738	-1,740	-82	-288	118	2	-187	280
ESSEX											
INMIGRANTS	83,808	8,284	7,888	-7,801	13,088	18,837	13,478	12,281	8,248	4,818	4,380
OUTMIGRANTS	182,222	10,887	10,138	14,191	20,374	21,048	18,883	18,328	10,447	11,881	18,182
NET MIGRATION	-58,413	-2,703	-2,478	-8,880	-7,318	-4,808	-8,184	-8,088	-4,202	-7,848	-11,882
GLOUCESTER											
INMIGRANTS	38,818	4,332	3,817	3,872	8,818	7,188	8,718	4,844	1,783	1,887	1,827
OUTMIGRANTS	32,838	2,848	2,781	3,188	8,882	8,481	3,881	3,888	2,128	1,817	1,883
NET MIGRATION	8,878	1,387	388	-88	188	1,877	2,188	888	-338	-28	274
HUDSON											
INMIGRANTS	78,274	8,838	8,788	8,788	18,848	13,878	8,788	18,821	8,842	4,383	3,832
OUTMIGRANTS	88,838	8,184	8,878	7,183	18,818	12,783	12,878	13,884	8,878	7,124	8,881
NET MIGRATION	-18,788	-3,384	-1,171	-484	832	113	-3,881	-2,473	-837	-2,771	-8,218
HUNTERDON											
INMIGRANTS	23,843	2,383	2,872	2,884	1,738	3,283	3,811	4,388	1,838	1,888	814
OUTMIGRANTS	18,788	1,144	1,372	1,721	2,888	2,888	1,712	2,113	1,318	1,134	1,383
NET MIGRATION	8,784	1,888	1,388	383	-1,188	1,338	1,788	2,188	813	-134	-478
MERCER											
INMIGRANTS	48,128	3,371	3,828	8,288	8,488	8,883	8,881	8,788	2,884	1,884	1,883
OUTMIGRANTS	88,048	4,424	3,838	8,234	8,478	10,884	7,428	7,884	3,418	3,103	3,884
NET MIGRATION	-8,818	-1,883	-888	1,882	18	-1,881	-838	-1,488	-784	-1,418	-1,881
MIDDLESEX											
INMIGRANTS	111,788	8,888	7,121	11,818	18,874	18,888	18,488	13,888	8,843	4,888	8,188
OUTMIGRANTS	110,848	8,214	8,388	8,881	18,881	14,777	14,818	14,883	7,283	8,840	8,388
NET MIGRATION	1,181	-324	-1,244	1,824	2,183	1,878	1,888	-1,433	-1,738	-1,842	778
MONMOUTH											
INMIGRANTS	84,288	8,818	8,884	8,888	8,843	13,188	14,284	13,274	8,888	8,724	8,818
OUTMIGRANTS	81,188	7,388	7,888	10,728	18,881	11,783	9,888	10,878	8,338	8,838	4,827
NET MIGRATION	3,888	2,418	1,814	-2,834	-8,318	1,483	4,878	2,888	331	-118	3,888
MORRIS											
INMIGRANTS	88,882	8,118	7,488	8,184	8,888	14,487	14,728	14,182	8,388	3,888	4,888
OUTMIGRANTS	94,184	7,488	8,881	10,818	18,827	12,328	10,787	12,422	8,784	8,848	8,181
NET MIGRATION	-4,382	1,718	828	-2,888	-8,838	2,174	3,888	1,880	-388	-2,881	-888
OCEAN											
INMIGRANTS	81,388	7,811	8,878	8,888	7,238	10,818	8,887	8,224	8,888	12,883	18,848
OUTMIGRANTS	88,188	4,384	4,287	4,888	7,184	8,882	8,882	8,144	3,184	3,121	8,882
NET MIGRATION	41,138	2,847	1,278	388	38	8,118	3,788	2,888	2,788	8,782	12,884
PASSAIC											
INMIGRANTS	81,848	8,488	4,381	4,887	8,838	11,482	8,878	7,884	3,818	3,823	3,374
OUTMIGRANTS	78,838	8,482	8,833	8,818	8,281	11,382	10,118	8,882	4,888	8,818	8,383
NET MIGRATION	-14,181	-1,883	-1,382	-1,882	-313	88	-1,248	-2,488	-888	-2,287	-2,828
SALEM											
INMIGRANTS	8,838	843	1,118	781	1,182	1,288	827	1,238	877	883	418
OUTMIGRANTS	8,427	888	481	1,887	1,713	1,882	788	882	888	813	888
NET MIGRATION	887	287	881	-388	-821	187	131	242	-81	48	-83
SOMERSET											
INMIGRANTS	47,883	4,478	4,388	2,838	4,888	7,828	7,888	7,888	3,788	1,847	2,888
OUTMIGRANTS	48,342	3,138	3,427	4,848	7,884	8,883	8,381	8,878	3,188	3,183	3,818
NET MIGRATION	2,821	1,342	888	-2,818	-2,884	1,888	2,448	1,884	848	-1,288	-17
SUSSEX											
INMIGRANTS	33,373	3,888	3,842	1,828	2,324	8,882	8,884	8,817	1,841	1,838	1,888
OUTMIGRANTS	23,888	2,218	2,888	2,848	3,848	2,382	2,848	2,388	1,888	1,888	1,182
NET MIGRATION	8,477	1,871	884	-811	-1,328	2,838	2,848	1,827	382	-28	737
UNION											
INMIGRANTS	72,833	8,388	8,888	4,888	8,388	13,218	18,882	18,488	8,883	4,833	4,832
OUTMIGRANTS	188,288	7,814	7,134	8,448	18,748	14,743	12,784	12,871	7,881	8,338	11,883
NET MIGRATION	-38,788	-1,888	-1,838	-4,478	-8,442	-2,424	-3,182	-2,418	-2,388	-4,282	-8,881
WARREN											
INMIGRANTS	17,723	1,834	1,888	1,838	1,848	2,847	2,888	2,883	1,881	1,888	883
OUTMIGRANTS	14,188	1,387	1,187	1,388	2,311	1,818	2,883	1,818	877	842	882
NET MIGRATION	3,838	437	383	337	-388	738	848	844	314	184	271

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Chart 1.

State of Residence in 1975 for Migrants Who Lived in New Jersey in 1980



Source:
Census of Population and Housing 1980

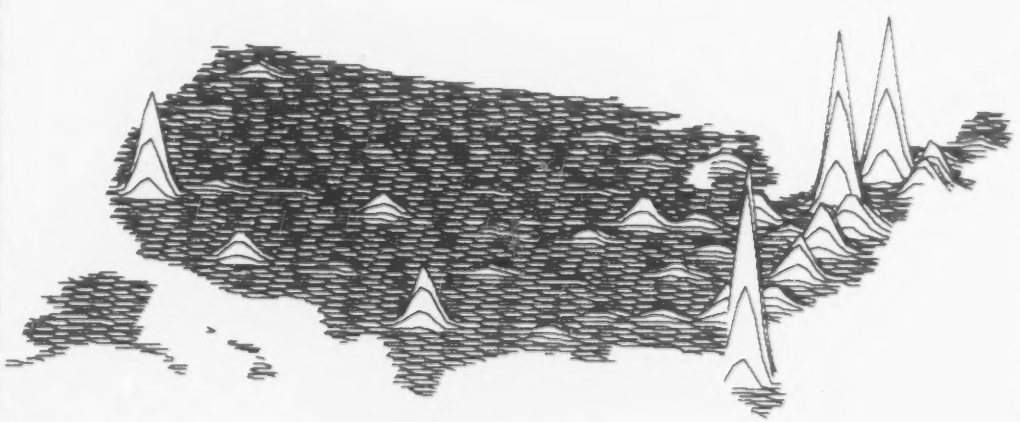
Prepared by:
New Jersey State Data Center

Inmigrants

All Areas	681,060
New York	197,322
Abroad	141,971
Puerto Rico	23,791
Pennsylvania	107,753
Florida	25,342
California	20,981
Massachusetts	16,790
Virginia	14,415
Maryland	14,343
Illinois	13,728
Connecticut	13,117
Ohio	12,430
No. Carolina	9,498
Texas	8,869
Michigan	8,177
Georgia	7,010
So. Carolina	5,129
Delaware	4,941
Indiana	4,496
Colorado	3,340
Missouri	3,032
Other Areas	48,376

Chart 2.

State of Residence in 1980 for Migrants Who Lived in New Jersey in 1975



Source:
Census of Population and Housing 1980

Prepared by:
New Jersey State Data Center

Outmigrants

All areas	764,394
Florida	134,150
Pennsylvania	100,676
New York	94,666
California	64,860
Texas	32,134
Virginia	30,554
Massachusetts	25,943
No. Carolina	24,371
Connecticut	20,135
Maryland	18,962
Illinois	18,065
Georgia	17,612
Ohio	16,820
Arizona	15,284
So. Carolina	11,719
Colorado	11,626
Michigan	9,243
Delaware	9,087
New Hampshire	7,221
Washington	6,612
Other Areas	94,654

Occupational Outlook for New Jersey: 1995

by
Thomas S. Charpentier
Bureau of Occupational Research
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Current occupational employment estimates are produced from the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a mail survey of New Jersey employers, which is a cooperative program of the New Jersey Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Projections of future occupational employment are developed by applying OES industry staffing patterns to projected 1995 industry employment. Industry projections are based on historic employment trends, and do not consider short-run cyclical fluctuations. A complete methodology statement is available in the Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas 1982-1990, a publication of this Division.

EMPLOYMENT UP 20% BY 1995

Total employment in New Jersey is expected to increase by approximately 700,000 or 20% from 1984 to 1995. Employment in white-collar occupations, New Jersey's largest occupational group, is expected to grow at a slightly faster rate, increasing nearly 22% from 1984 to 1995. Blue-collar occupations, the slowest growing major occupational group, are expected to grow by only 13% during this period. Service workers, the smallest of the major occupational groups, will grow the fastest, increasing nearly 25% from 1984 to 1995. (See Table 1)

As a result of the differences in growth rates among the major occupational groups, their proportions of total employment can be expected to keep shifting in a manner consistent with past trends. White-collar occupations, which accounted for 57.3% of all jobs in 1984, are projected to rise to 58.4% in 1995. The proportion of service workers is also expected to increase from 14.2% in 1984 to 14.8% in 1995. Countering this trend, blue-collar worker's share of total employment is expected to decline from 1984 to 1995 from 28.5% to 26.8%. The trends exhibited by these major occupational groups depict New Jersey's economy as one with a rapid expansion of jobs in the service-producing sectors and slower growth in the manufacturing and construction industries.

GROWTH AMONG THE WHITE-COLLAR GROUP

Professional and Technical Workers--Employment in professional and technical occupations comprised 17.7% of New Jersey's employment in 1984. From 1984 to 1995, professional and technical workers are projected to be one of the fastest growing groups, expanding by 24%. In 1995, this category will make up 18.4% of New Jersey's total employment.

Managers and Officers--This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government from corporate executives to managers of small establishments such as restaurants. Growing at a slower pace than employment as a whole, the number of managers and officers are expected to expand 15.2% by 1995. The relatively low growth rate means this group's share of total employment will decline from 10.7% in 1984 to 10.3% in 1995.

Sales Workers--Although sales workers, the second smallest occupational group, accounted for only 6.9% of the New Jersey labor force in 1984 it is expected to be the fastest growing group, expanding by more than 25% from 1984 to 1995. This high growth rate will push the group's share of total employment from 6.9% in 1984 to 7.2% in 1995.

Clerical Workers--Clerical workers were the largest occupational group in 1984, accounting for more than one out of every five jobs in New Jersey. Employment of clerical workers is projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations

Table I

ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, 1984 AND PROJECTIONS, 1995

Occupational Title	Employment 1984		Employment 1995		Employment Change 1984-1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total All Occupations	3,519,250	100.0	4,208,800	100.0	689,550	19.6
White-Collar Occupations	2,017,550	57.3	2,458,250	58.4	440,700	21.8
Professional, Technical Workers	623,050	17.7	772,300	18.4	149,250	24.0
Managers and Officers	375,900	10.7	432,800	10.3	56,900	15.2
Sales Workers	241,000	6.9	301,650	7.2	60,650	25.2
Clerical Workers	777,600	22.1	951,500	22.6	173,900	22.4
Blue-Collar Workers	1,002,100	28.5	1,128,950	26.8	126,850	12.7
Craft and Kindred Workers	359,400	10.2	425,950	10.1	66,550	18.5
Operatives	448,800	12.8	487,700	11.6	38,900	8.7
Laborers	193,900	5.5	215,300	5.1	21,400	11.0
Service Workers	499,550	14.2	621,600	14.8	122,050	24.4

Table II

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 AND 1995

1984		1995	
Occupational Title	Employment	Occupational Title	Employment
Sales Clerk	113,250	Sales Clerk	139,200
Secretary	102,800	Secretary	137,750
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	93,900	Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	117,600
General Office Clerk	89,450	General Office Clerk	106,150
Teacher, Elementary and Preschool	59,250	Waiter/Waitress	74,600
Cashier	59,000	Cashier	72,900
Truck Driver	58,650	Truck Driver	69,900
Waiter/Waitress	58,550	Nurse, Professional	69,740
Typist/Clerk Typist	52,050	Typist/Clerk Typist	61,800
Nurse, Professional	49,450	Sales Representatives, Non-technical	61,100

with a 22.4% increase from 1984 to 1995. In 1995, clerical workers will continue to be the largest occupational group in New Jersey.

GROWTH AMONG THE BLUE-COLLAR GROUP

Craft and Kindred Workers--Craft and kindred workers, which include construction workers, blue-collar supervisors, mechanics and repairers, and printing trade workers accounted for 10.2% of New Jersey's 1984 employment. These occupations, typically found in construction and manufacturing, are projected to increase at a rate somewhat slower than the average from 1984 to 1995. This group's share of total employment will register a marginal decline falling to 10.1%.

Operatives--Operative occupations are projected to experience the smallest growth of any occupational group, increasing only by 9.7% from 1984 to 1995. Concentrated in manufacturing and transportation industries, these occupations comprised 12.8% of the 1984 labor force. In 1995, this group will comprise 11.6% of the labor force.

Laborers--Nonfarm laborers accounted for the least amount of employment in 1984 with only 5.5% of all jobs. Employment growth of laborers is projected to rise only 11% from 1984 to 1995 or slightly more than one-half of the state's average growth. This group's share of total employment will decline to 5.1% in 1995.

GROWTH AMONG THE SERVICE GROUP

Service Workers--This group includes workers employed in a wide variety of occupations, such as, police officers, janitors, waiters/waitresses, barbers, casino dealers, and nurses' aides. They accounted for 14.2% of New Jersey's 1984 labor force, with most (approximately 40%) employed in food service occupations. These workers are projected to be the second fastest growing occupational group with a 24.4% growth rate during the 1984-1995 time period. In 1995, service workers will comprise 14.8% of the labor force.

LARGEST OCCUPATIONS IN NEW JERSEY

The ten occupations with the largest employment in 1984 are shown in Table II. These occupations accounted for over 20% of New Jersey's 1984 total employment. Sales clerk and secretary were the largest occupations with employment of 113,250 and 102,800, respectively. Clerical occupations comprised four of the top ten occupations. These four--secretary, general office clerk, cashier, and typist--accounted for nearly 40% of all clerical jobs in New Jersey.

The top ten occupations in 1995 will mirror the 1984 list. As a group, they still should comprise more than 20% of New Jersey's 1995 total employment. Once again, sales clerk and secretary are projected to be the largest occupations with employment of 139,200 and 137,700, respectively. Also, the same four clerical occupations found in 1984's list of ten largest occupations are again found in the 1995 list. These four clerical occupations are projected to comprise nearly 40% of all 1995 clerical employment.

JOB OPENINGS

Employment growth within a specific occupation represents only part of the demand for that occupation. Job openings resulting from labor force separations due to death, illness, and retirement represent significant employment opportunities. From 1984 to 1995 this need to replace workers is projected to account for more than 138,000 or nearly 70% of the annual job openings in New Jersey.

It is important to note that occupational transfers represent another source of job openings. Unfortunately, these transfers have been difficult to quantify and currently no comprehensive or reliable data exist. This represents a serious limitation on job openings data. A detailed discussion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' analysis of this problem appears in the January 1977 *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*.

Clerical occupations are expected to provide the greatest number of average annual job openings from 1984 to 1995 with 48,040 or 23.9% of total openings. This will be followed by service workers with 38,000 or 19% and professional and technical workers with 34,710 or 17.3%. Specific occupations projected to generate large numbers of job openings include janitors/porters/cleaners, secretaries, sales clerks, general office clerks, and guards and doorkeepers. (See Table III)

Table III

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH
MOST AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS,
1984-1995

Occupational Title	Job Openings
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	8,690
Secretary	8,410
Sales Clerk	7,560
General Office Clerk	5,200
Guard and Doorkeeper	5,130
Nurse, Professional	4,140
Waiter/Waitress	3,680
Cashier	3,640
Sales Representative, Non-technical	3,460
Typist/Clerk Typist	3,050

Data for this article are contained in a recently published table entitled *State of New Jersey--Estimated Occupational Employment, Projections and Job Openings*.

Requests for copies of the table should be directed to Thomas S. Charpentier, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

SERIES NOTES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

SERIES NOTES

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SERIES NOTES

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,868R
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	3,893	3,880P
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,649R
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603	3,662	3,654P
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

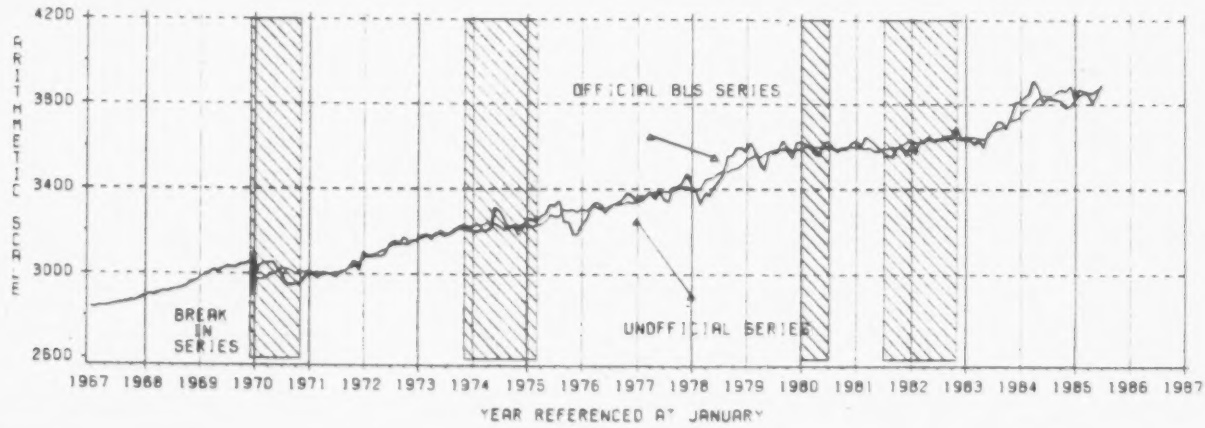
Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

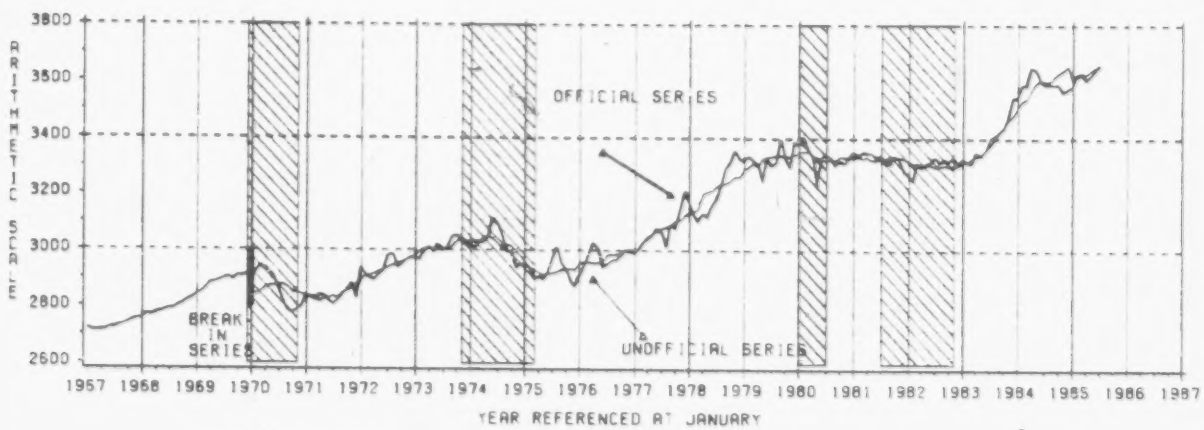
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240	231	226P
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

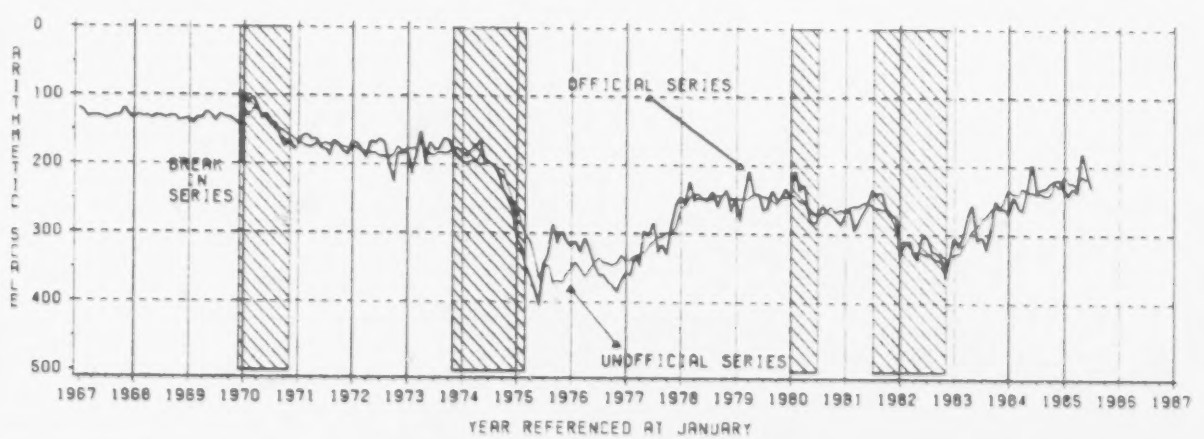


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8	66.0	65.8P
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

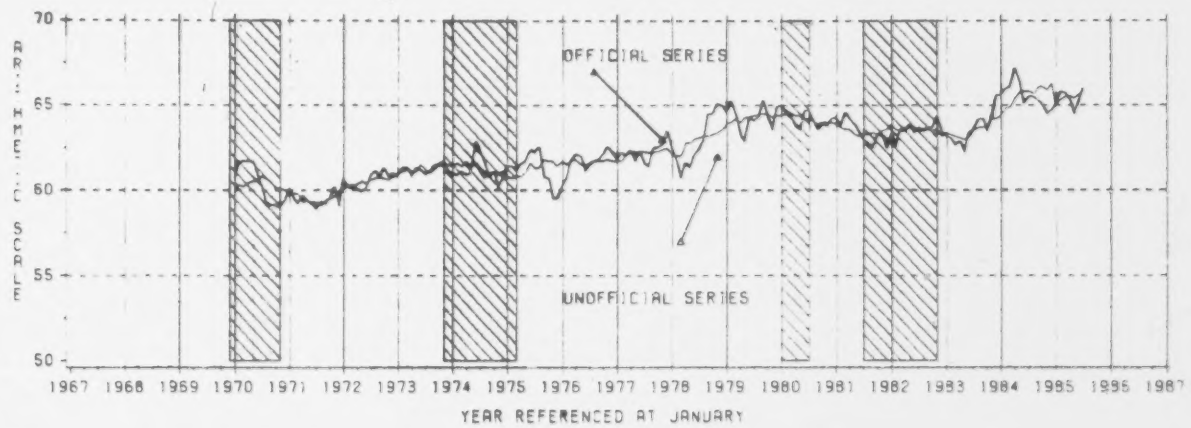
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7	62.1	61.9P
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

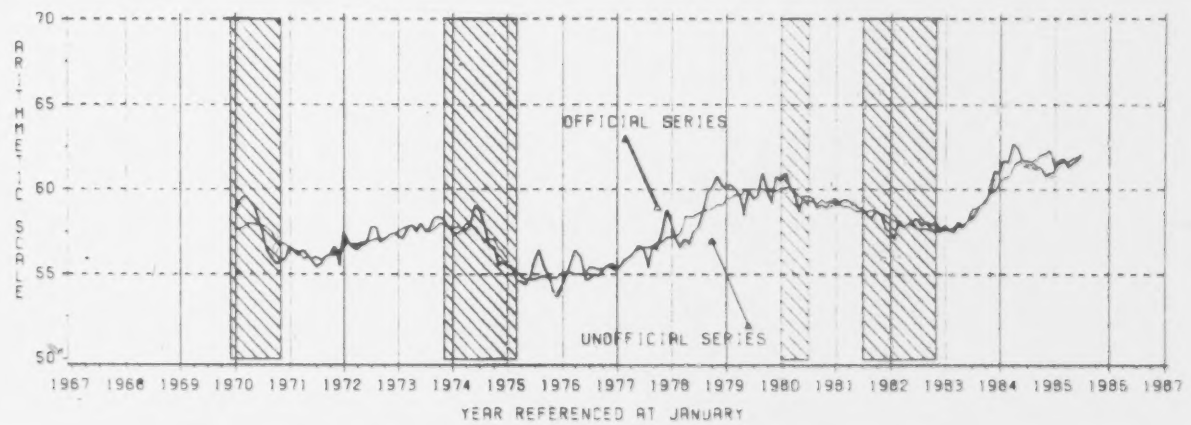
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8P
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

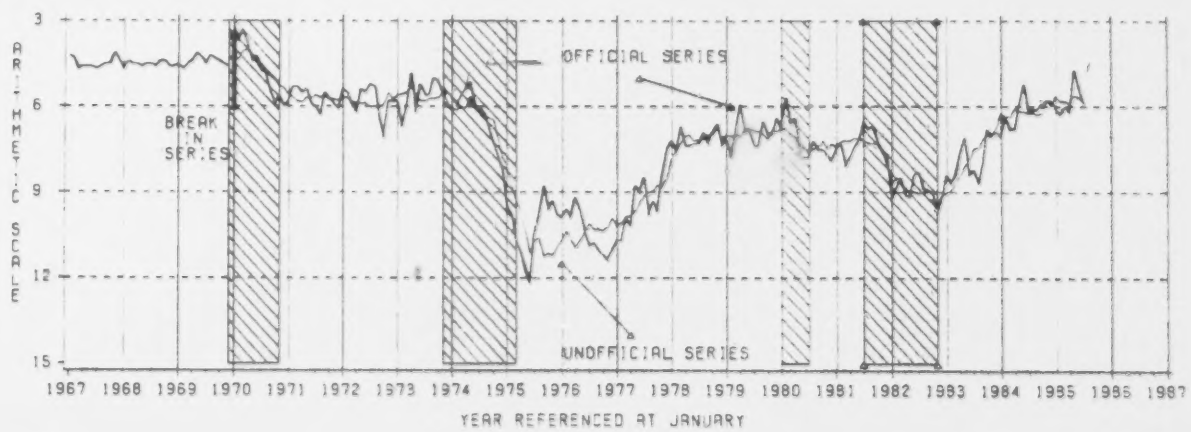


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1	3437.6
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3500.6R	3440.1R
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6	3496.3P	3439.9P
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

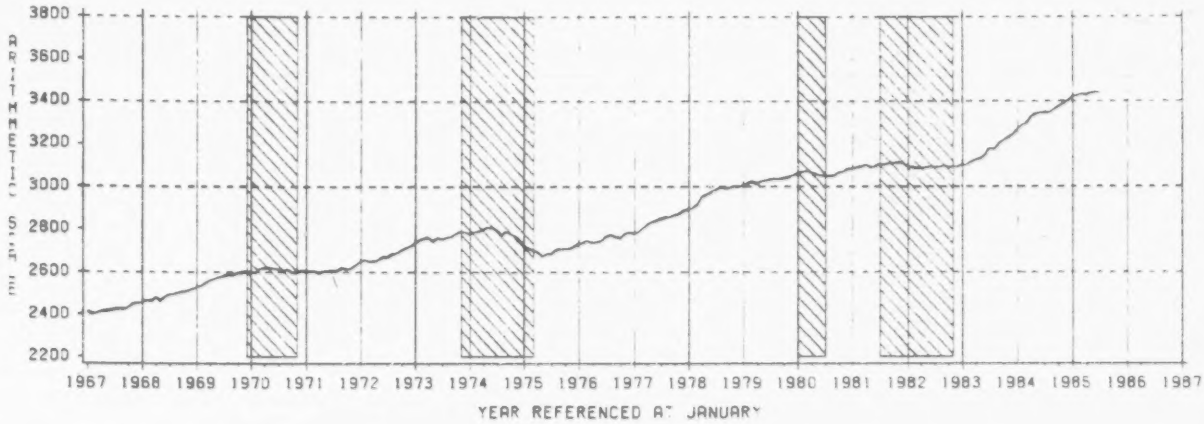
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4	2900.3
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2954.7R	2900.9R
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1	2956.9P	2902.5P
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

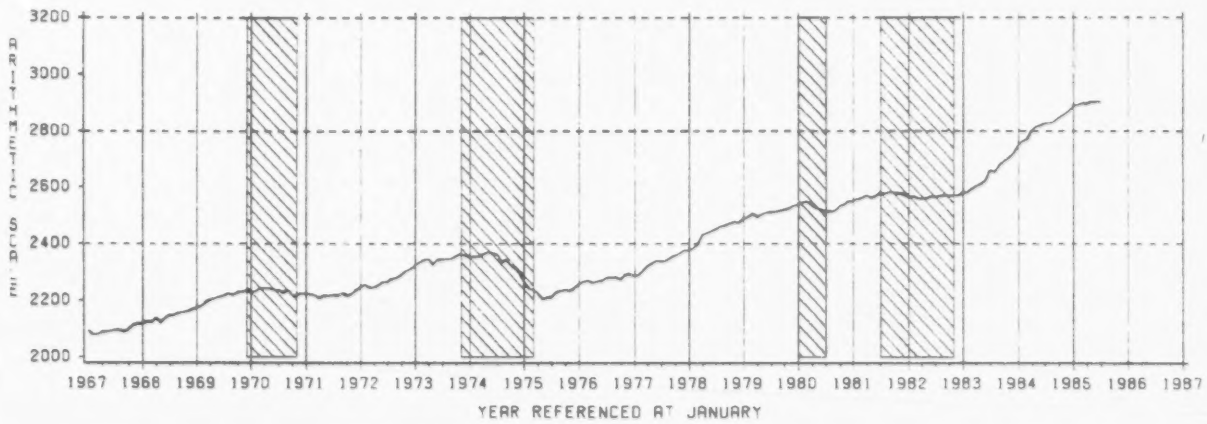
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7	537.3
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	545.9R	539.2R
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5	539.4P	537.4P
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

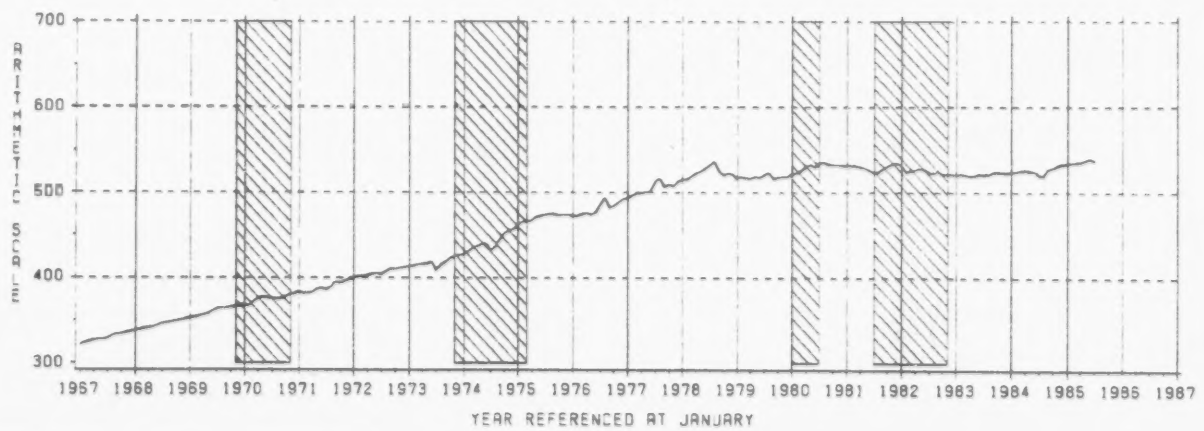


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7	726.3
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	731.0R	724.3R
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4	723.8P	725.4P
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

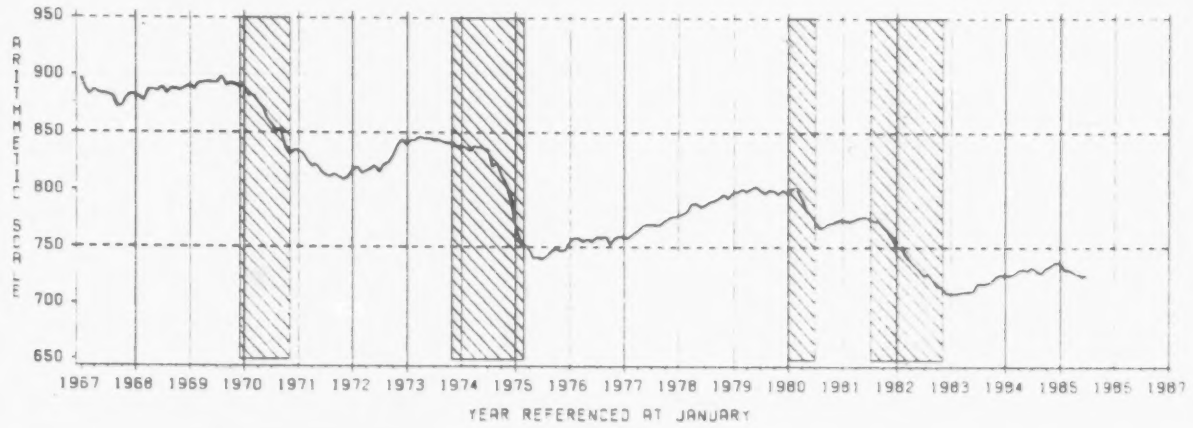
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9	152.5
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	157.7R	150.8R
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7	157.8P	147.3P
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

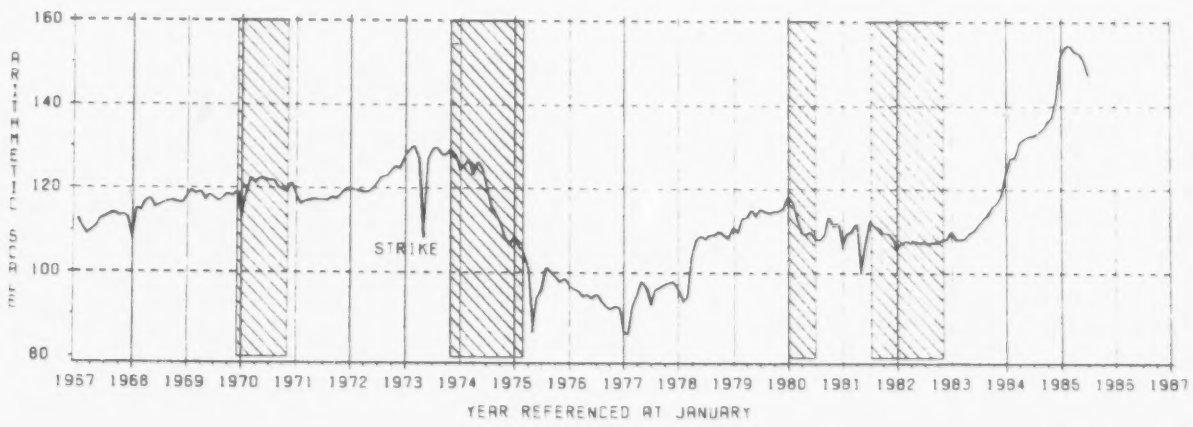
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5	2019.3
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2063.6R	2023.5R
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7	2073.0P	2027.6P
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT (000)

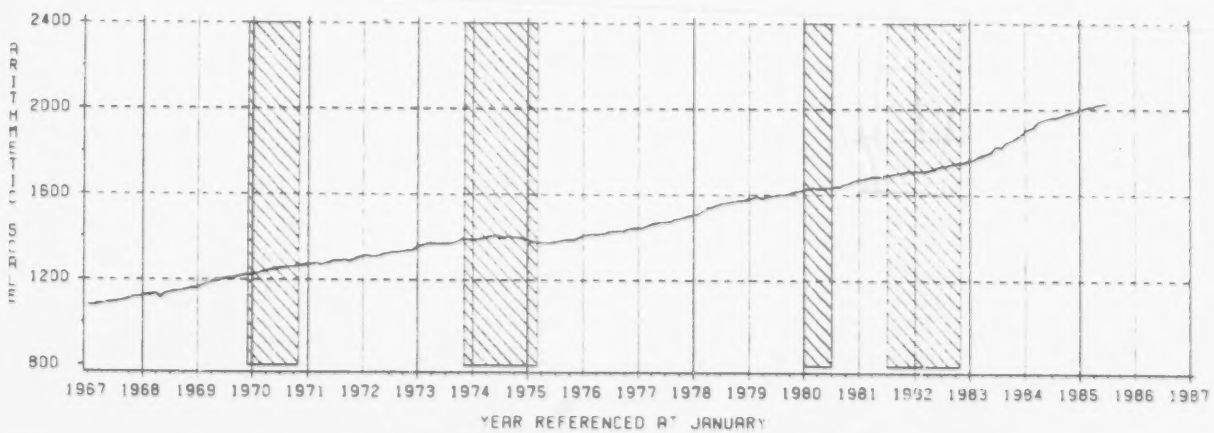


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7	453.6
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	457.8R	453.3R
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6	451.1P	455.7P
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

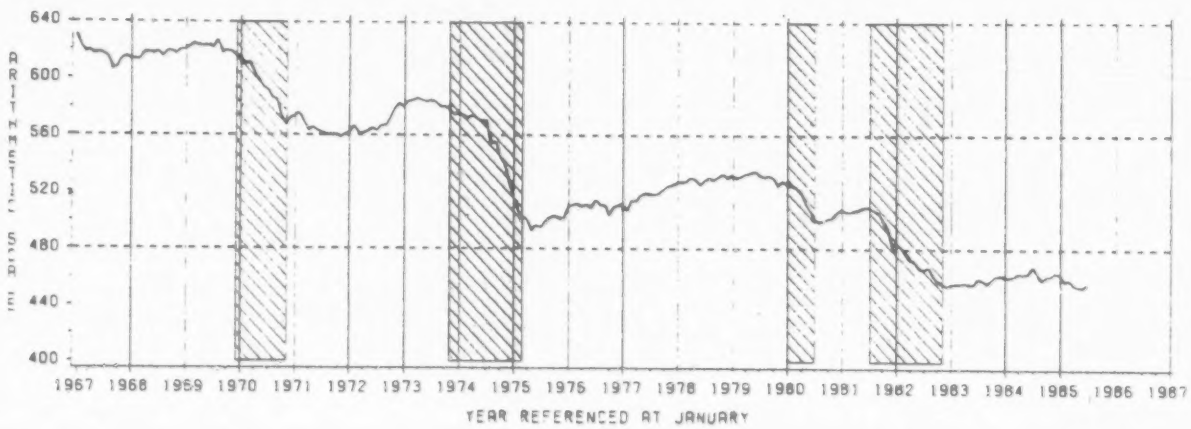
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.1R	41.1R
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2	40.7P	41.1P
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

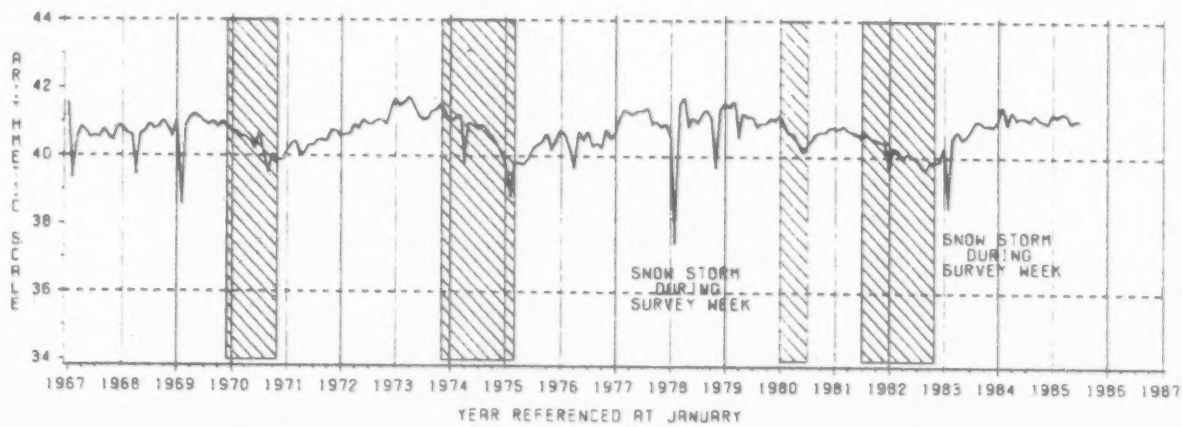
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515	18,598
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,816R	18,631R
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265	18,360P	18,729P
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

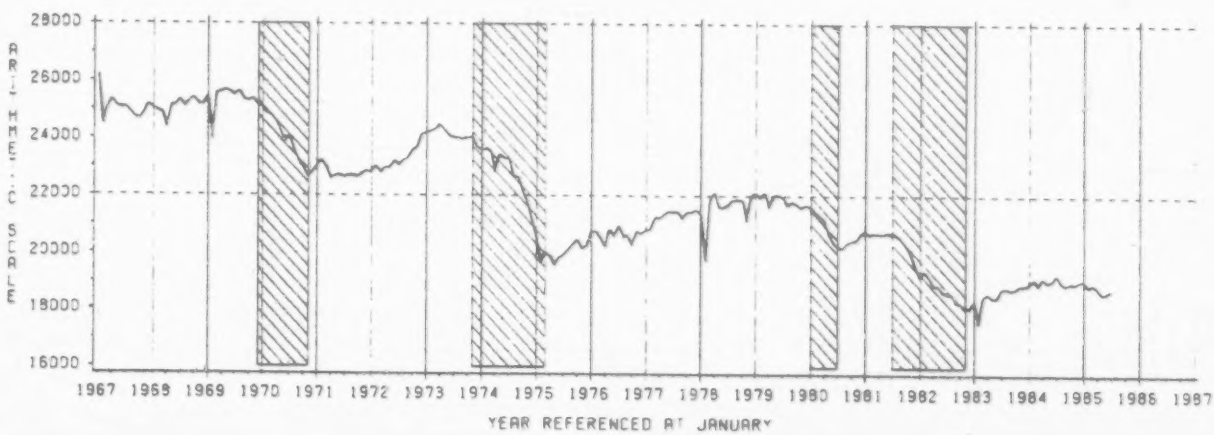


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	404.01R
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	401.30P
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

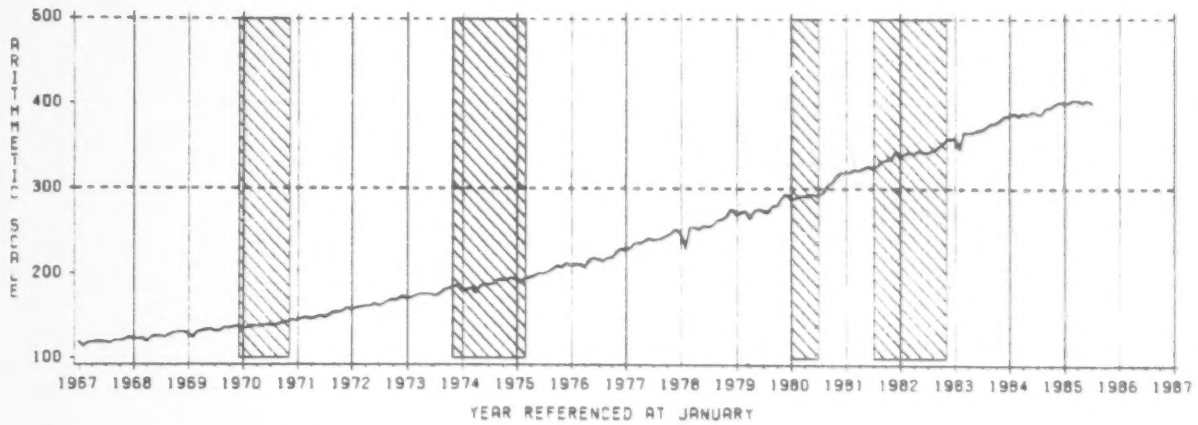
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3	319.1	306.5	318.6
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

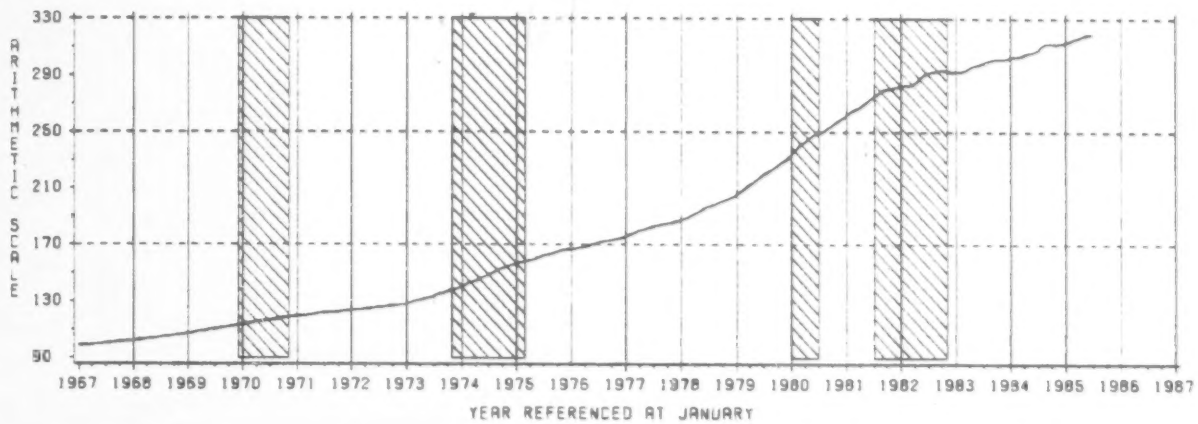
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64	105.78
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.13R	106.33R
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69	97.31P	105.42P
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

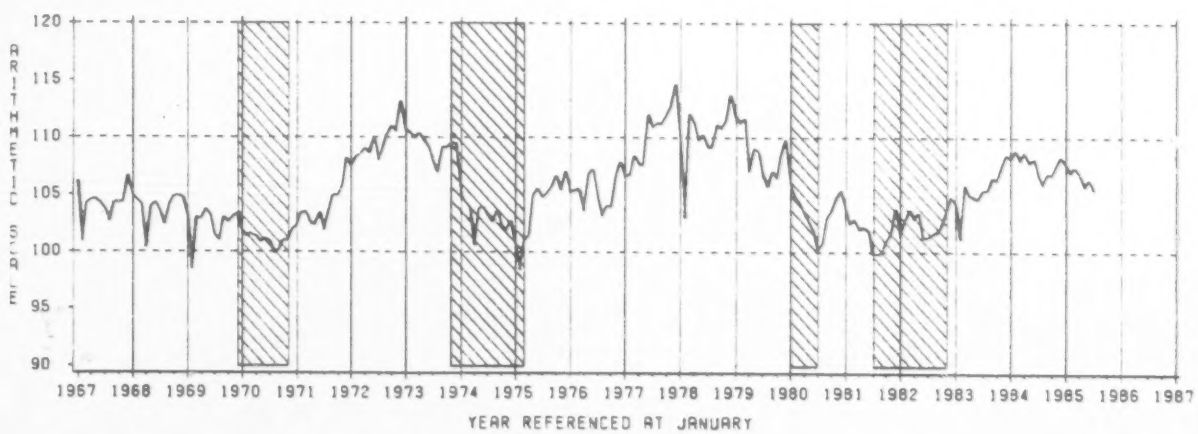


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122	2533	2257
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152	2627	2513
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

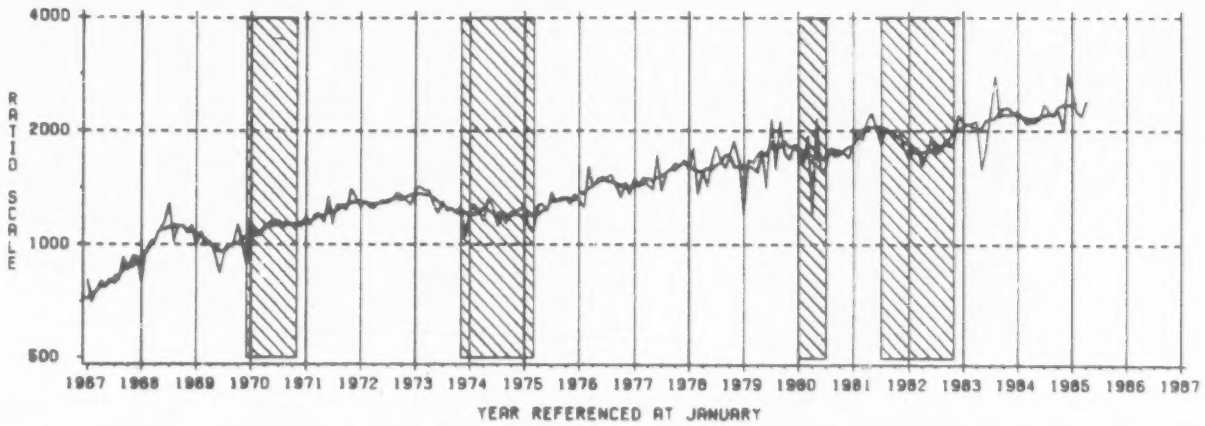
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	104R	102R
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77	88R	76R
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78	101R	82R
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64	63	55
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102	90	126
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75	Break in series	
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73	beginning in	
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90	January 1984	
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75	See page S-3 for	
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77	explanation.	

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

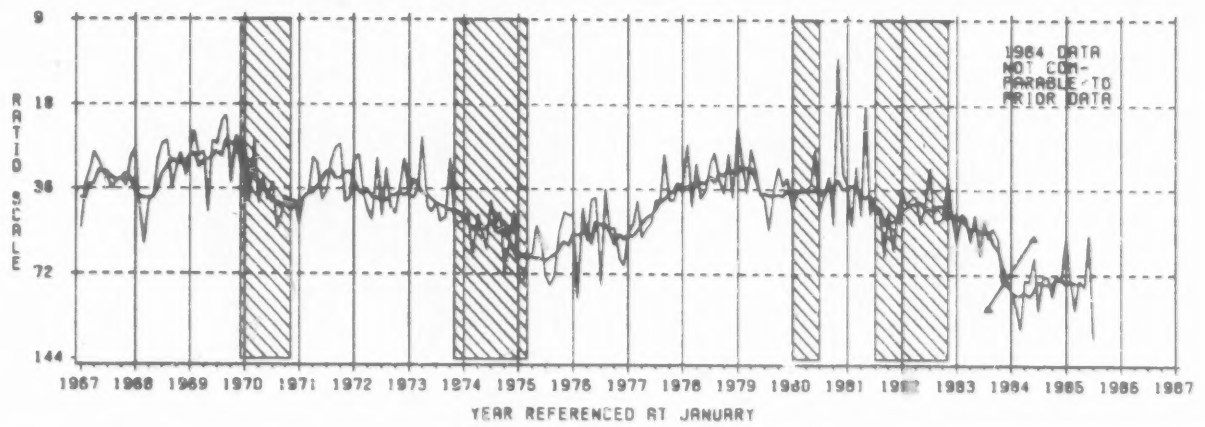
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376	4083	4457
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427	4136	4616
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OFKILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

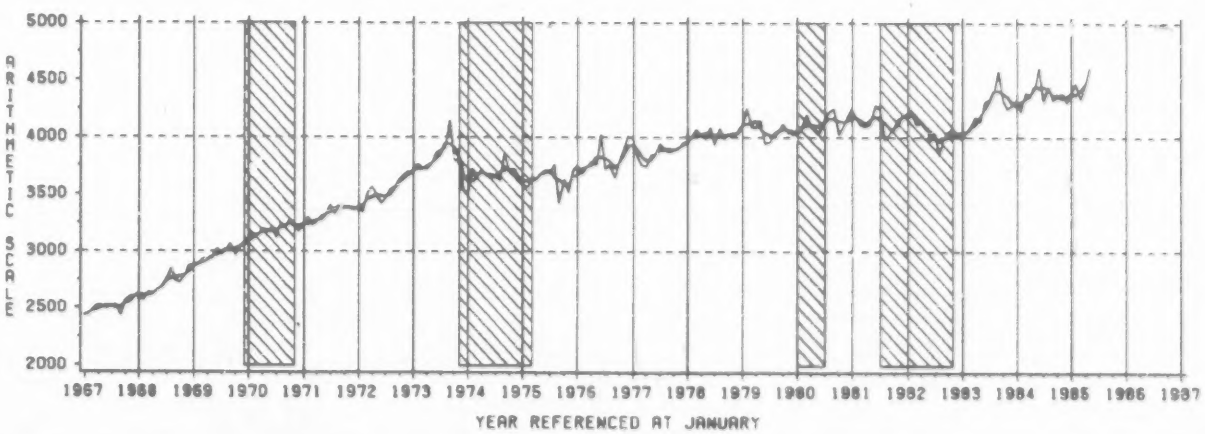


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	463.6R	452.3R	831.6	811.4
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

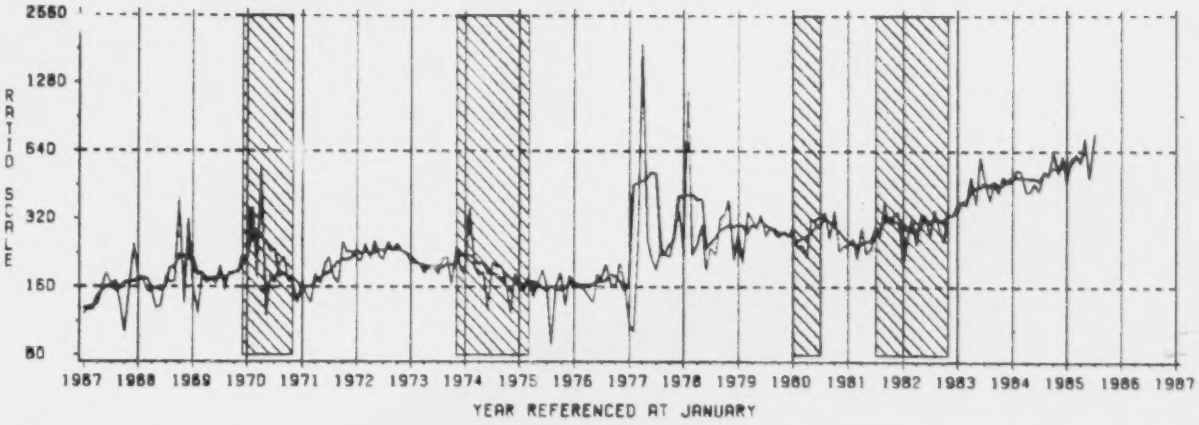
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	218.6R	217.3R	552.8	549.5
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

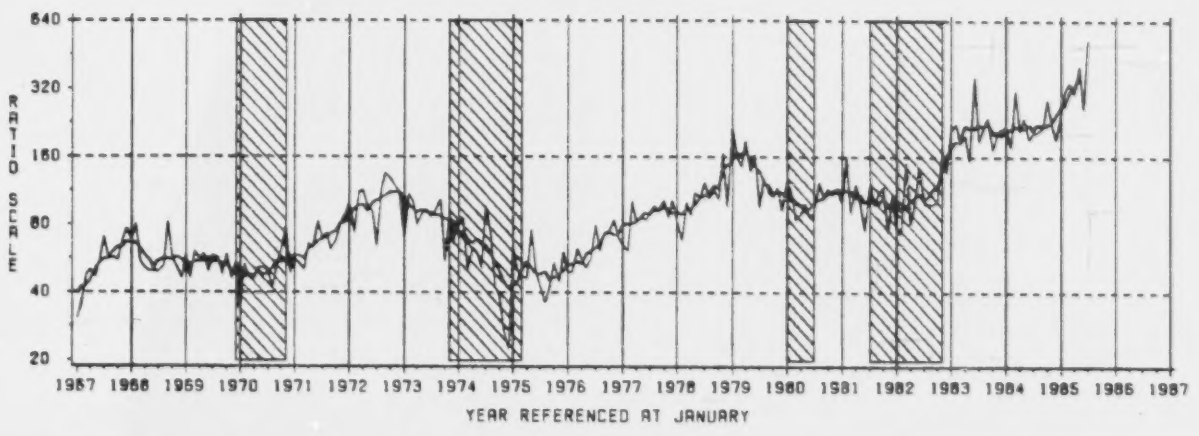
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	179.4R	186.7R	193.7	201.6
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

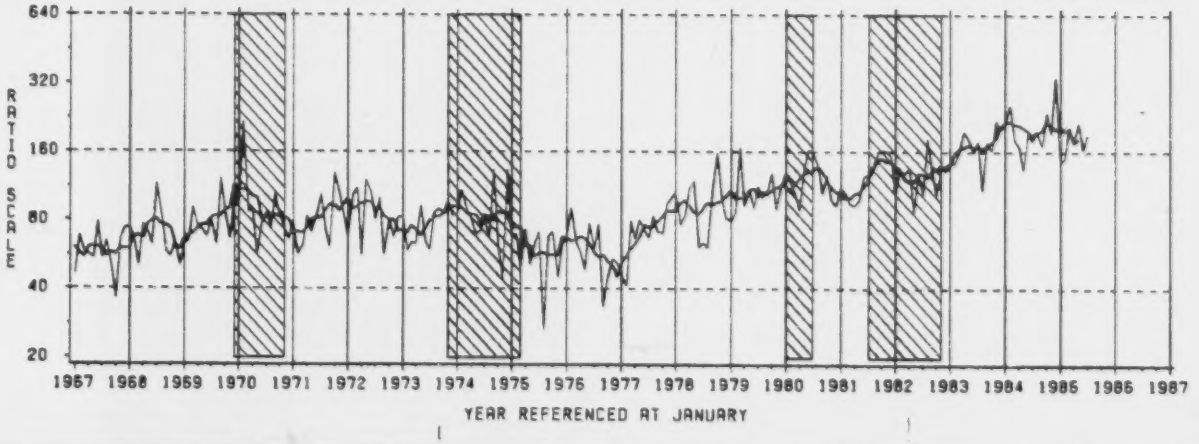


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593	3260	2738
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

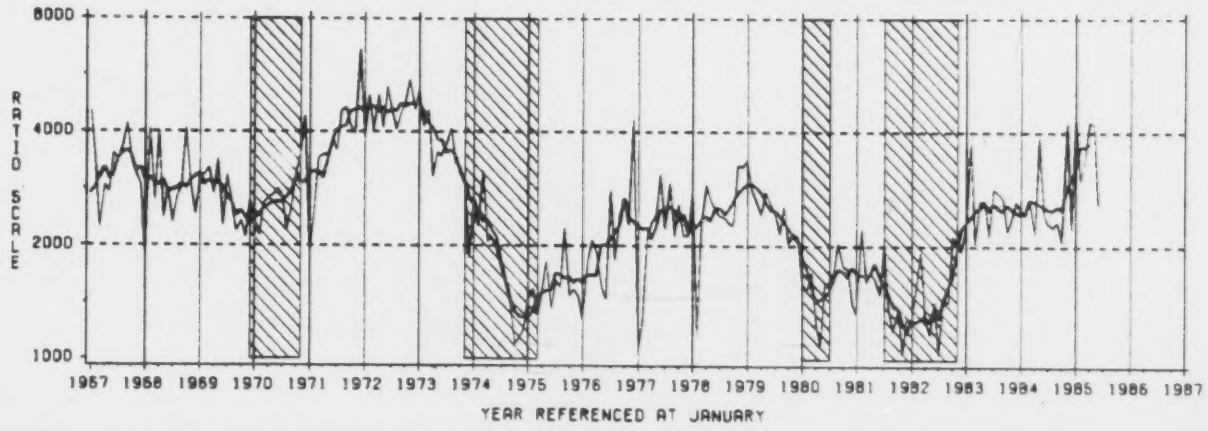
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979	2283	2065
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

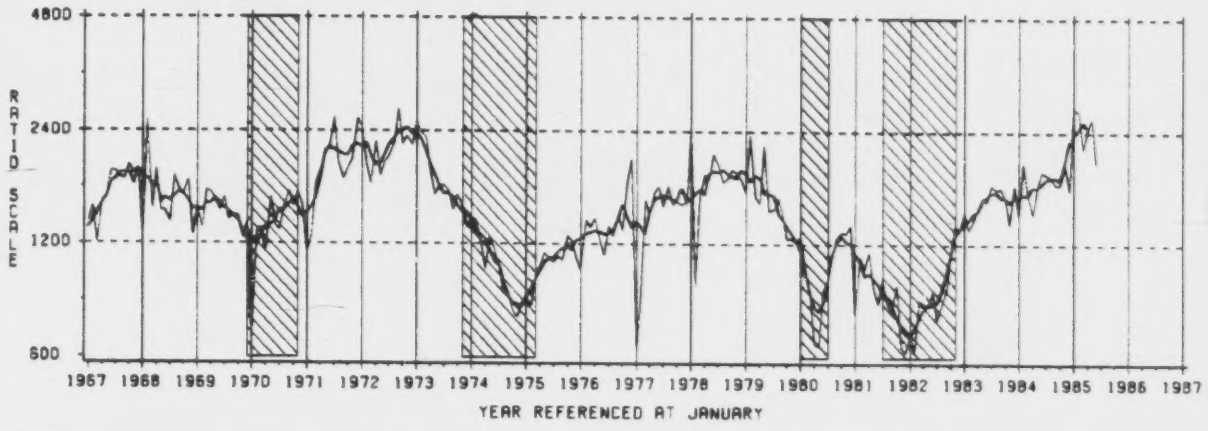
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375	796	561
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

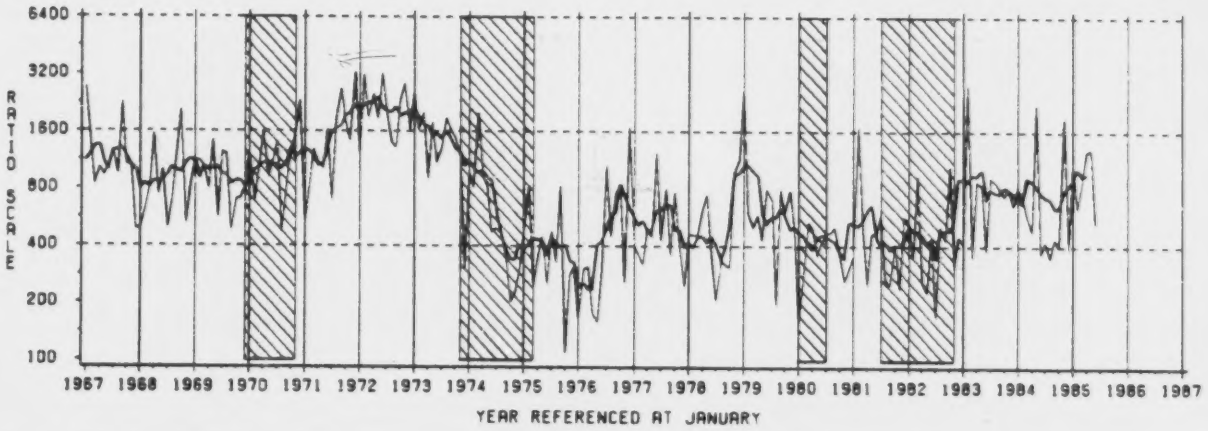


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893	4,010
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,186R	4,047R
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784	4,028P	4,127P
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

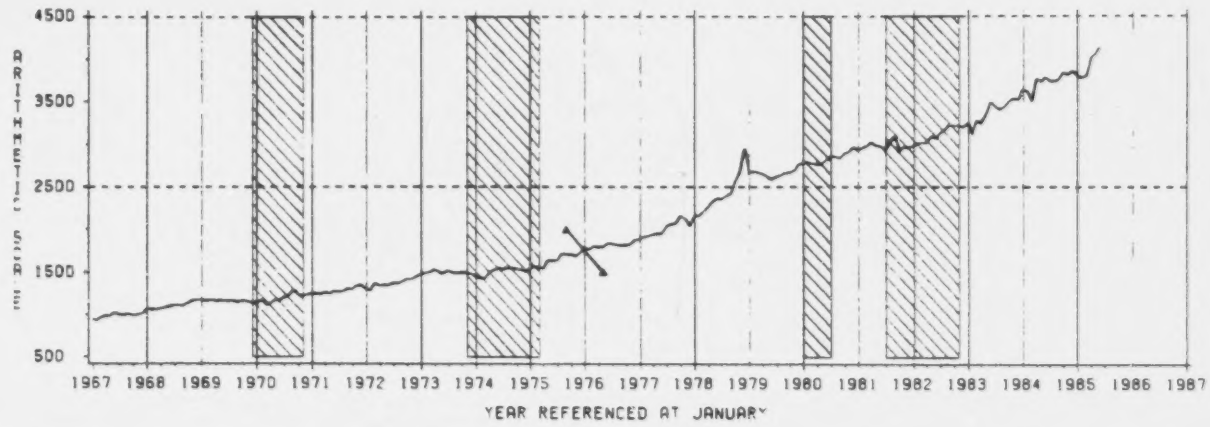
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,448R
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	1,482P
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

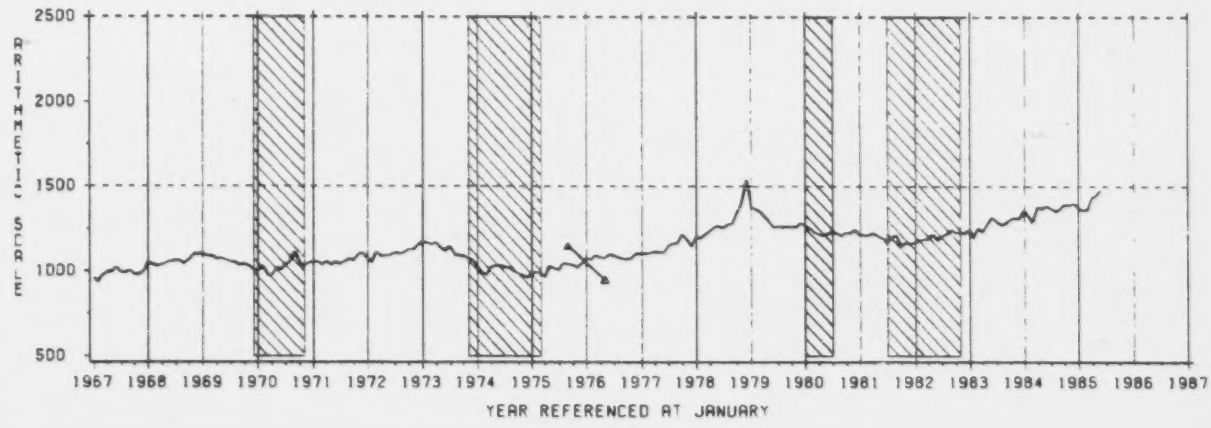
30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730	Data	
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251	Temporarily	
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222	Unavailable	
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

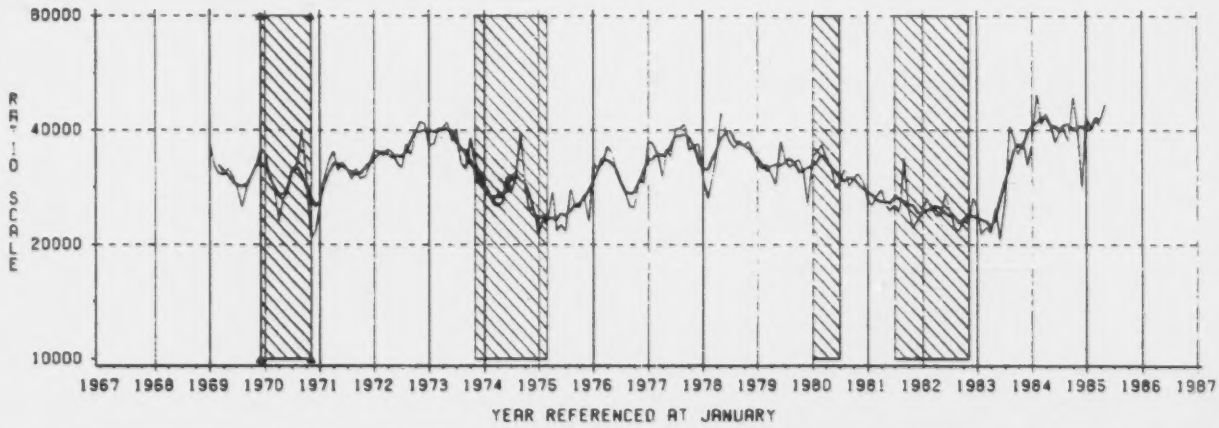


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	13,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522	10,692	11,863
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

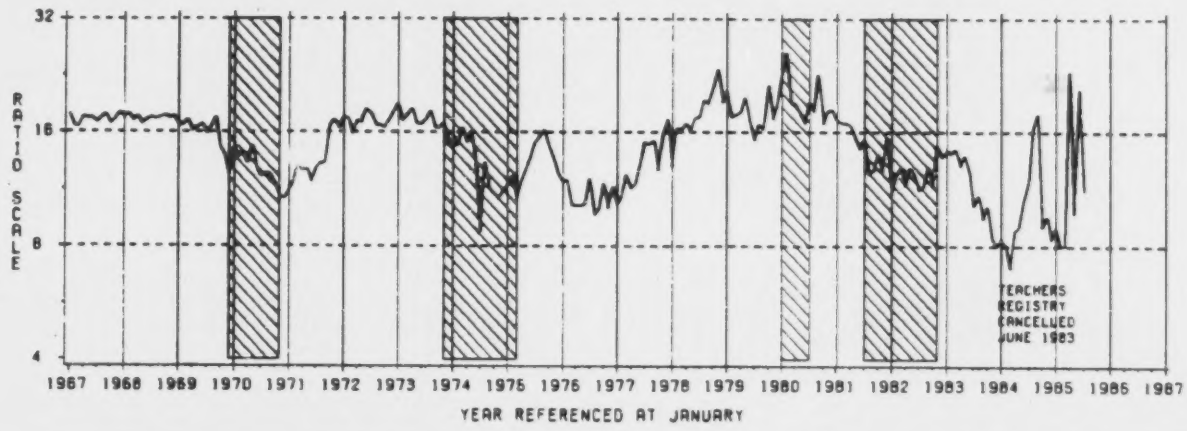
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152	5,780	6,945
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

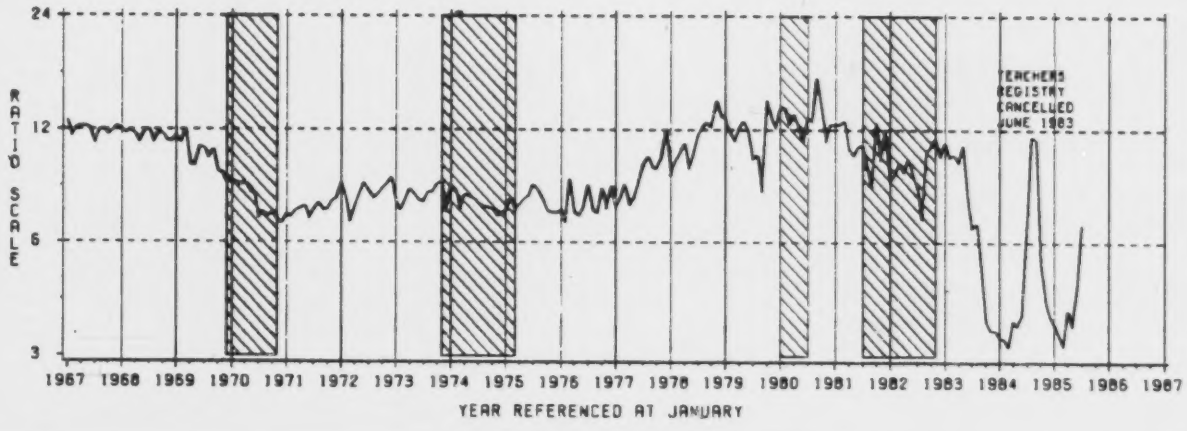
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6	89.9	94.1
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE(000) – INVERTED SCALE

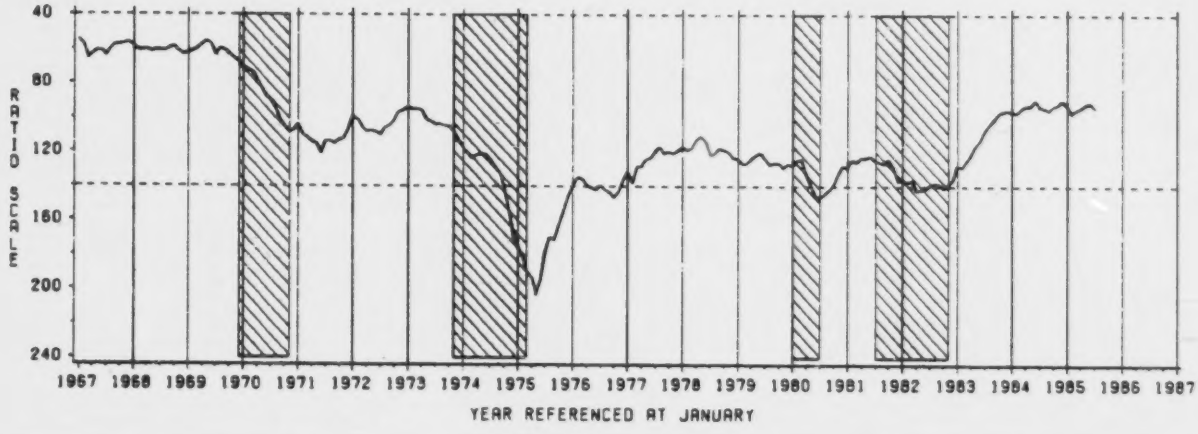


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

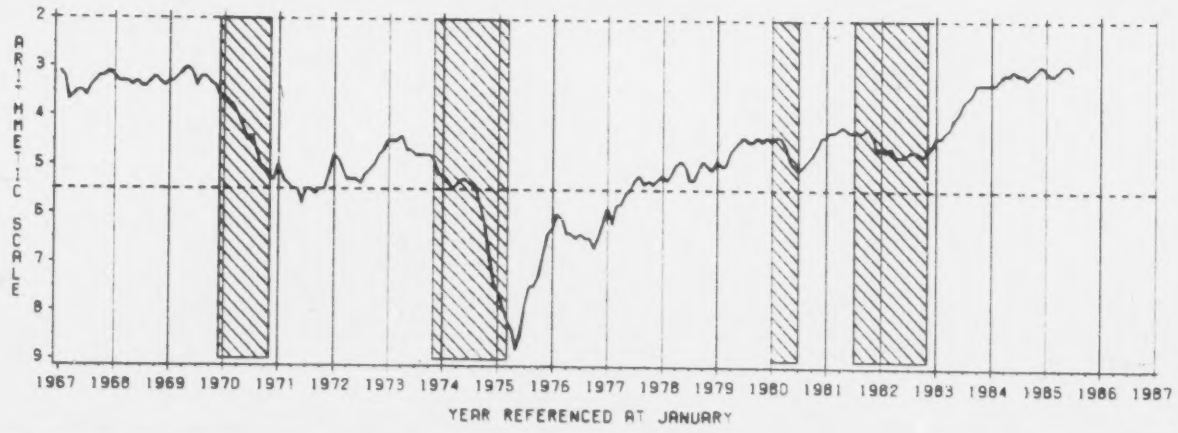
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529	11,656	10,782
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

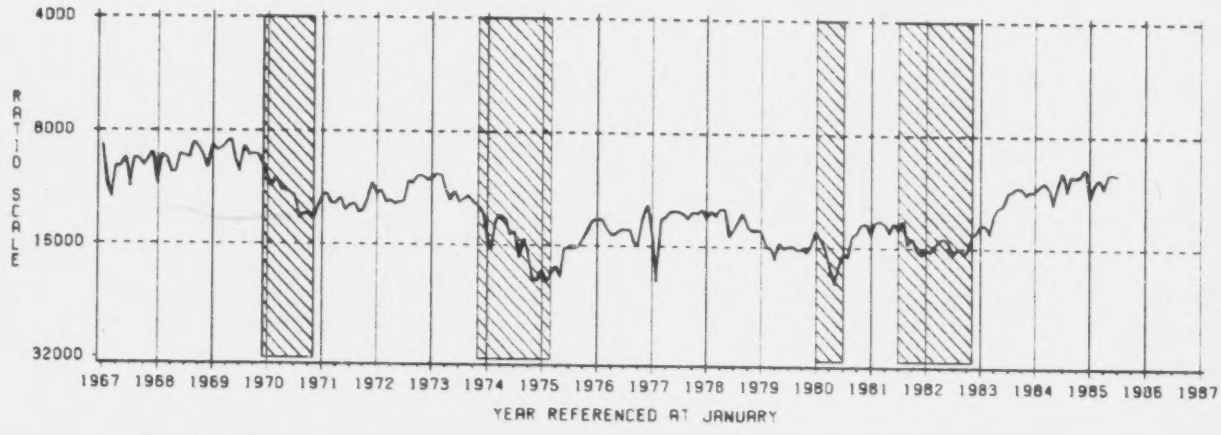
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231	9,836	9,522
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172	9,005	9,005
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513	9,354	7,135
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529	9,953	8,329
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,225	14,499	13,330	6,568	6,048
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826	6,046	6,252
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707	7,199	7,391
AUG	15,152	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139		
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627		
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863		
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

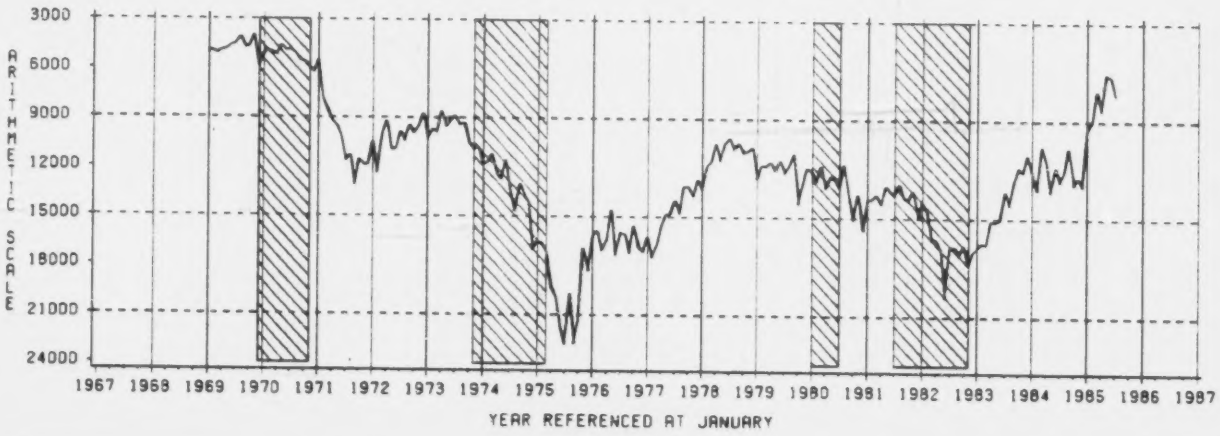


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7	36.2	38.2
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

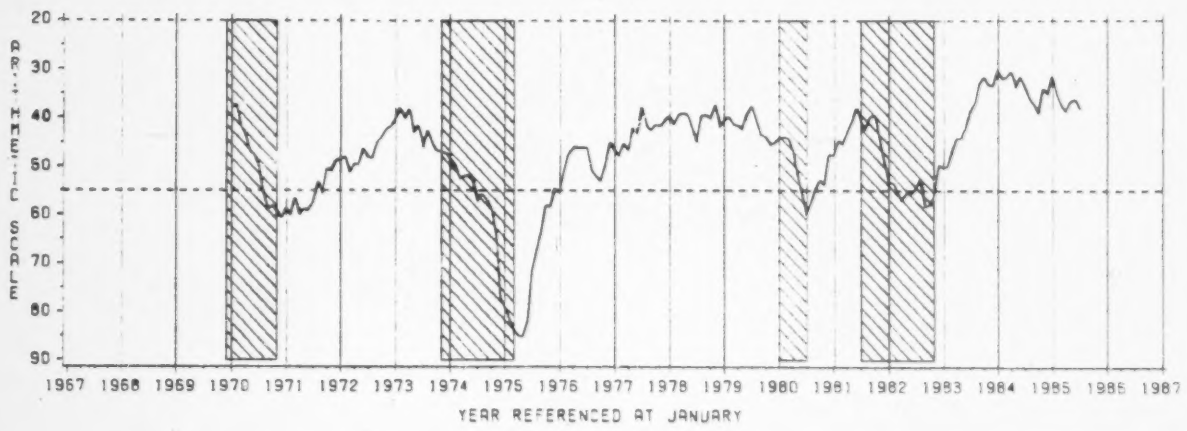
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3	7.1	11.5
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

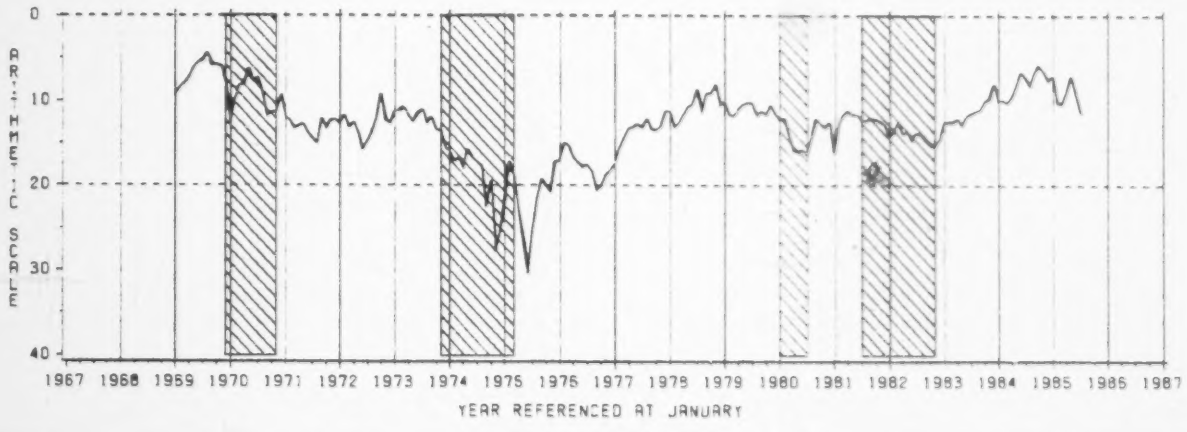
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2	46.0	44.7
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II

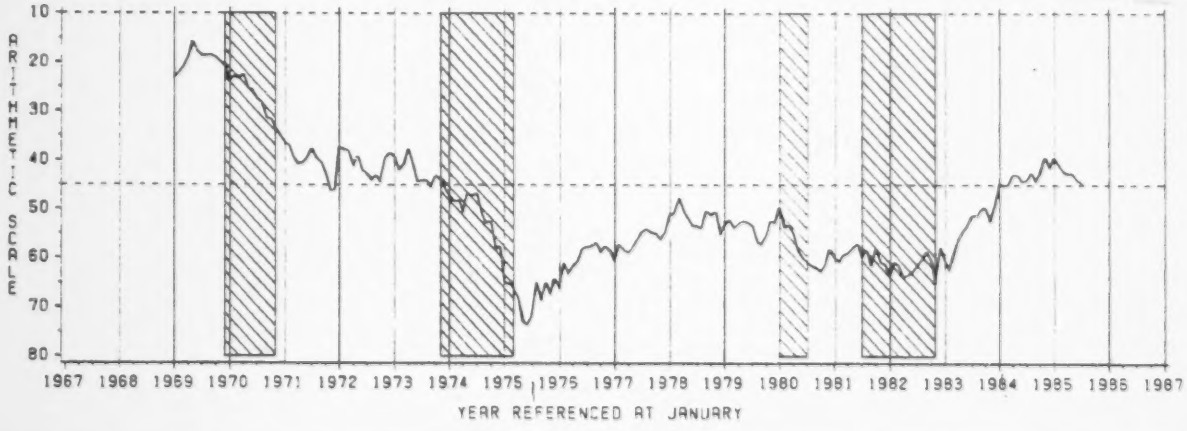
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3429.4	3437.6	3440.1	3439.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2900.9	2902.5
GOODS PRODUCING	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.4	874.9
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2023.5	2027.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	539.2	537.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3399.4	3397.[illegible]	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3500.6	3496.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.1	883.9
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Construction	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	157.7	157.8
MANUFACTURING	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	731.0	723.8
Durable Goods	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	348.2	346.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Furniture & Fixtures	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.6	26.6
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7
Primary Metal Industries	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Iron & steel foundries	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.8
Metal cans	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9
Metal stampings	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.0	59.3
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6
Service industry machinery	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.9
Other machinery, except elec.	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.6	94.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Communication equipment	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.8	43.0
Electronic components & access.	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9
Transportation Equipment	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.4
Motor vehicles	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	23.0	23.2
Nondurable Goods	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.8	377.0
Food & Kindred Products	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	46.0	46.0
Canned, cured & froze	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.0
Beverages	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.3
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Apparel & Other Textile Products	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.3	49.3
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.5	25.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2
Other apparel & related products	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.0
Paper & Allied Products	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.2
Other paper & allied products	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9
Printing & Publishing	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4	63.6
Newspapers	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.7
Commercial printing	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.6
Other printing & publishing	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.9	120.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Drugs	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2	46.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.2
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.5
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3
Other petroleum & coal products	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	38.9
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.6	32.7
Leather & Leather Products	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other leather & leather products	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2563.2	2609.5	2612.4
Private-Service Producing	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2054.6	2073.0
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	220.3	216.7
Railroad transportation	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other transportation	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	126.4	122.5
Communications	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.8	29.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	843.9	847.5
Wholesale trade	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.0	256.6
Retail trade	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	588.9	590.9
Retail general merchandise	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6	76.9
Food stores	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.1	102.3
Auto dealers & service sta.	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.4	56.8
Apparel & accessories	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4	46.2
Eating & drinking places	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	189.0	190.7
Other retail stores	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4	118.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.0	194.5
Banking	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.9	51.2
Insurance agents & carriers	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.5
Other fin., insur. & real estate	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	69.6	69.8
Services	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	805.4	814.3
Medical & other health services	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.8	206.9
Hospitals	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.6	110.9
Educational services	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.8	47.4
Other services	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	548.8	560.0
Casinos	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.7	43.2
Public Sector	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	545.9	539.4
Federal	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.9	76.5
Local	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	357.4	352.3
State*	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.6	110.6
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8	68.1

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,495.2	1,004.1	460.0	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.6	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	404.01	401.30
Durable Goods	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.87	419.05
Lumber & Wood Products	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	267.06	262.52
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]9	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	317.93	308.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41[illegible].3	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	427.98	425.72
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	443.[illegible]0	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	456.51	448.80
Pottery & related products	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.89	392.44	395.81
Primary Metal Industries	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	432.90	428.21
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	488.64	483.01	[illegible]03.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	483.24	484.75
Iron & Steel foundries	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93	385.63
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	649.15	650.08
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	351.55	346.32
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	408.24	406.13
Metal cans	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	443.50	427.84
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	572.66	597.38
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	360.04	357.57
Metal Stampings	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	378.10	369.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	424.27	420.58	427.86	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	430.54	430.14
Construction & related machinery	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	380.24	387.69
Metalworking machinery	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.75	435.80
Special industry machinery	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67	467.57
General industry machinery	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	447.12	451.11
Service industry machinery	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	394.21	383.90
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.46	414.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48	315.09
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.93	315.70
Radio & TV receiving equipment	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90	346.09
Communication equipment	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	535.02	534.93
Electronic components & access.*	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.09	307.29
Transportation Equipment	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	662.65	621.78
Motor vehicles & equipment	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.39	664.55
Instruments & Related Products	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	462.89	466.75
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	317.60	318.66	325.56
Nondurable Goods	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	384.91	384.35
Food & Kindred Products	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	430.73	432.00
Canned, cured & frozen food	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	379.66	384.54
Grain mill & bakery products*	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	408.80	415.54
Beverages*	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	544.50	530.86
Textile Mill Products	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	336.38	328.68
Apparel & other Textile Products	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	221.58	221.34
Men's & boys' suits & coats	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	209.17	210.60
Men's & boys' furnishings*	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	226.20	224.79
Women's & children's undergarm.*	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.36	221.84
Paper & Allied Products	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	427.06	419.25
Paperboard containers & boxes	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	405.65	401.52
Printing & Publishing	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	383.93	386.20
Newspapers	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	409.03	412.61
Commercial printing*	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	418.42	424.84
Chemicals & Allied Products	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	483.84	479.74
Industrial inorganic chemical	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	476.64	469.09
Plastic materials & synthetics*	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	553.28	547.24
Drugs	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	474.29	472.53
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	414.12	414.86
Paints & allied products	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	440.12	430.86
Industrial organic chemicals	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	547.84	534.59
Petroleum & Coal Products*	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	660.26	649.30
Petroleum refining*	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19	684.80
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	321.19	317.88
Rubber & rubber products	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	356.61	358.39
Miscellaneous plastic products	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	315.15	310.47
Leather & Leather Products	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	254.70	250.08

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.7
Durable Goods	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.2
Lumber & Wood Products	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	39.8	39.3
Furniture & Fixtures	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.5	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8	44.0
Pottery & related products	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9
Primary Metal Industries	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.1
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6	46.7
Iron & steel foundries	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.2
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.5	44.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.4
Metal cans	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1	41.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	42.8	43.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.1
Metal Stampings	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1	38.3
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6
Construction & related machinery	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8	39.2
Metalworking machinery	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.0	42.6
Special industry machinery	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8	42.7
General industry machinery*	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	41.4	41.5
Service industry machinery*	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.5	38.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	43.4	41.9
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.5	41.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.3
Communication equipment	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.4	44.1
Electronic components & access.*	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.7
Transportation Equipment	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.6	44.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8	45.3
Instruments & Related Products	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.9
Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.3
Food & Kindred Products	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.3
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.1	39.0
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.9
Beverages*	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.7	43.3
Textile Mill Products	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.1	41.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.0
Men's and boys' suits & coats	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.1	38.5
Men's & boys' furnishings*	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8	38.1
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1	34.5
Paper & Allied Products	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.5	42.2	41.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	42.7	42.0
Printing & Publishing	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.9
Newspapers	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.1
Commercial printing*	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.9	38.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	40.6	40.3
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.8	44.6
Drugs	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.6	40.2
Paints and allied products	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	44.1	43.0
Industrial organic chemicals	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.7	41.7
Petroleum & Coal Products*	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	43.9	43.0
Petroleum refining*	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1	42.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	39.8	39.1
Rubber and rubber products	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	36.5	37.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.3	39.4
Leather & Leather Products	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.4

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83	9.86
Durable Goods	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.93
Lumber & Wood Products	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71	6.68
Furniture & Fixtures	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.93	9.97
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.19	10.20
Pottery & related products	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.91	9.92
Primary Metal Industries	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.75	9.71
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.37	10.38
Iron and Iron foundries	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42	9.36
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.44	13.60
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.90	7.80
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.79	9.81
Metal cans	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.29	10.26
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.38	13.67
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76	8.70
Metal stampings	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.67	9.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.30	10.34
Construction & related machinery	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.80	9.89
Metalworking machinery	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.25	10.23
Special industry machinery	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86	10.95
General industry machinery	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.80	10.87
Service industry machinery	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.98	9.92
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.73	7.52
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81	7.70
Radio & TV receiving equipment	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25	8.38
Communication equipment	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.13
Electric components & access.*	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.49	7.55
Transportation Equipment	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22	13.91
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.05	14.67
Instruments & Related Products	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.74	10.88
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.66	7.77
Nondurable Goods	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.72	9.78
Food & Kindred Products	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.48	10.46
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.71	9.86
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22	10.16
Beverages*	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.46	12.26
Textile Mill Products	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	7.99	7.92
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.46	6.51
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.49	5.47
Men's & boys' furnishings*	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.83	5.90
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.55	6.43
Paper & Allied Products	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.12	10.03
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.50	9.58
Printing & Publishing	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.13	10.19
Newspapers	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.96	12.10
Commercial printing*	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.04	11.18
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.52	11.56
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.74	11.64
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.35	12.27
Drugs	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.54	11.61
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.20	10.32
Paints & allied products	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	9.98	10.02
Industrial organic chemicals	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.83	12.82
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04	15.10
Petroleum refining*	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90	16.00
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	8.07	8.13
Rubber & rubber products	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	9.77	9.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.82	7.88
Leather & Leather Products	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.32	6.19

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,971	3,901	3,909	70.0	62.0
Total Employment	3,733	3,687	3,663	46.0	70.0
Total Unemployment	238	214	247	24.0	-9.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	231	208	239	23.0	-8.0
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.5	6.3	0.5	-0.3
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.9	5.4	6.2	0.5	-0.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	93,828	83,225	89,201	+10,603	+ 4,627
Federal Employees' Program	336	384	454	- 48	- 118
Veterans' Program	235	247	274	- 12	- 39
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	0	197	10,122	- 197	-10,122
TOTAL	94,399	84,053	100,051	+10,346	- 5,652

[1]This was a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and expired March 31, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	93.8	83.2	89.2	+10.6	+4.6
Male	48.2	46.8	43.1	+ 1.4	+5.1
Female	45.6	36.4	46.1	+ 9.2	-0.5
White, not Hispanic	59.3	50.8	58.2	+ 8.5	+1.1
Black, not Hispanic	20.8	19.8	20.4	+ 1.0	+0.4
Hispanic	12.5	11.6	10.0	+ 0.9	+2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.3	0.0	+ 0.1	+0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.3	0.1	- 0.1	+0.1
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.6	0.4	0.5	+ 0.2	+0.1
MANUFACTURING	36.2	33.8	31.7	+ 2.4	+4.5
Durable Goods	16.4	15.5	13.7	+ 0.9	+2.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.9	2.7	1.7	+ 0.2	+1.2
Machinery except electrical	2.4	2.2	2.4	+ 0.2	0.0
Electrical machinery	5.0	4.3	3.1	+ 0.7	+1.9
Nondurable Goods	19.9	18.2	18.0	+ 1.7	+1.9
Food & kindred products	2.5	2.0	1.7	+ 0.5	+0.8
Textile mill products	1.3	1.0	1.1	+ 0.3	+0.2
Apparel & other textile products	7.5	6.6	7.7	+ 0.9	-0.2
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & allied products	3.1	3.5	2.4	- 0.4	+0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0.0
NONMANUFACTURING	56.9	49.2	55.5	+ 7.7	+1.4
Contract construction	7.1	7.1	4.5	0.0	+2.6
Transportation & public utilities	6.3	4.6	5.8	+ 1.7	+0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	16.2	18.5	+ 3.1	+0.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.4	3.1	3.4	+ 0.3	0.0
Services	17.1	15.3	17.6	+ 1.8	-0.5
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	14.5	13.9	15.8	+ 0.6	-1.3
25 through 34	29.6	27.9	27.8	+ 1.7	+1.8
35 through 44	19.8	17.1	17.8	+ 2.7	+2.0
45 through 54	15.1	12.7	13.3	+ 2.4	+1.8
55 through 64	12.0	9.2	11.9	+ 2.8	+0.1
65 and over	2.8	2.5	2.7	+ 0.3	+0.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.3	7.2	9.4	+ 4.1	+1.9
3 to 4 weeks	11.2	9.3	13.7	+ 1.9	-2.5
5 through 14 weeks	45.2	41.3	42.9	+ 3.9	+2.3
15 weeks and over	26.1	25.4	23.1	+ 0.7	+3.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	May[1] 1985	Apr[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,263	3,931	15,429	11,169	+ 38.1
Private Units	4,263	3,861	15,359	10,908	+ 40.8
Single Family	3,007	2,715	10,652	7,103	+ 50.0
Two-Family	182	132	784	606	+ 29.4
Three-or-Four Family	50	377	633	150	+322.0
Five or More Family	1,024	637	3,290	3,049	+ 7.9
Public Units	0	70	70	261	- 73.2
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$293,907	$263,521	$1,048,381	$743,892	+ 40.9
New Buildings	$252,176	$255,472	$ 889,667	$615,523	+ 44.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 41,731	$ 38,049	$ 158,714	$128,369	+ 23.6

[1]Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[2]Based on reports received from 401 of 567 municipalities.
[3]Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%
	Jul	3,733	±53	1.4%	238	±22	9.2%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
Jun	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4
Jul	115,314	3,893.0	106,862	3,662.0	8,451	231.0	7.3	5.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,6 6	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4